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WASHINGTON.

The Relations of the President and Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant's Position in Regard to Secretary Stanton.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 19.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.

The President and his discomfited friends are doing their best to provoke a controversy, or an issue of veracity, with Gen. GRANT. As usual, they fail to succeed in such efforts. Gen. GRANT leaves his public action to be condemned or commended as public opinion shall see fit, and asks no person to enter the lists in his defence. Nevertheless, some of the statements inspired by the President regarding the recent action of Gen. GRANT are so malicious and false, and so evidently designed to injure Gen. GRANT in the public estimation, that the facts in the case, which are well known here, should be plainly stated.

Some weeks, perhaps some months ago, Gen. GRANT and the President discussed the effect of the reinstatement of Mr. STANTON by the Senate, and they mutually agreed that if Gen. GRANT should remain in the office, and not surrender on the demand of Mr. STANTON, the latter would be obliged to have recourse to the courts to establish his claims. But Gen. GRANT made the President no promise that he would so remain in office, and thus become a party to the controversy. Subsequently Gen. GRANT closely examined the provisions of the Tenure of Office Act, and became convinced that when he was officially notified that Mr. STANTON was reinstated by the Senate, he had but one course to pursue, and that was to vacate the office without waiting for Mr. STANTON's action, or knowing what that action would be. Upon this conviction Gen. GRANT acted, both in his interviews with the President and his surrender of the war office.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., Gen. GRANT waited upon the President for the express purpose of informing him of his construction of the Tenure of office act, and of what he deemed his action should be under it, in order that Mr. JOHNSON might be fully apprised thereof in advance. This was two days in advance of the Senate's action. The President and Gen. GRANT discussed the matter for an hour or more, the former intimating that he thought the latter should pay no attention to the law. Gen. GRANT reminded the President that he had himself recognized the law in his suspension of Mr. STANTON, to which the President replied by saying that he had suspended Mr. STANTON by virtue of the power granted him in the Constitution to appoint, remove, and suspend officers, &c., and referred to the section of the Constitution in question. Gen. GRANT then reminded him that he had certainly recognized the law in giving his reasons for the suspension. The President again referred to the Constitution, and said he had given those reasons by virtue of the constitutional provision requiring him to communicate to Congress from time to time information on public affairs, and that at all events there was no law against his giving his reasons to the Senate in the case of any removal if he thought necessary, and that it was a mere act of courtesy. Gen. GRANT explicitly pointed out to Mr. JOHNSON the provision of Section 2 of the Tenure of Office Act, and stated what seemed to him his only course of action in case Mr. STANTON was reinstated. Mr. JOHNSON, of course, did not concur; but while refraining from giving any order on the subject, seemed anxious to obtain from Gen. GRANT some assurance that he would aid him in keeping Mr. STANTON out. The General gave no such assurance, having plainly stated his probable course of action in the case, and the interview closed, the President casually remarking as the General left that he would see him again on the subject.

Great stress has been given to the charge that Gen. GRANT at this interview not only gave the assurance above mentioned, but that he positively agreed to meet the President again on Monday. These charges are false, and are refuted by the facts as above stated. In the meantime, on Saturday night, I believe, at a dinner-party at REVERDY JOHNSON's, where Senator SHERMAN and others were present, the question of the War Office was discussed, and the possibility of an arrangement satisfactory to all was broached. It was thought that if some fair, moderate man could be suggested to the President, who would receive the confirmation of the Senate, it might also prove satisfactory to Mr. STANTON and his friends. The name of Ex-Gov. COX, of Ohio, was suggested as a fit person, and was received with so much favor by those present, that Senator JOHNSON agreed to present the suggestion to the President. I believe both Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN were cognizant of this proposition. The President was promptly informed, but gave no indication as to what his action would be.

On Monday Gen. SHERMAN called on the President, at Gen. GRANT's request, to ascertain if he had come to any conclusion on the question of the War Office, but the interview was barren of results. On Monday night Gen. GRANT, as well as Mr. STANTON and the President, received official notification from the Senate of the reinstatement of Mr. STANTON. On Tuesday morning Gen. GRANT, soberly and in compliance with his convictions of his duty under the law—really too plain to need a second reading—and without any knowledge of Mr. STANTON's purpose, repaired to the Department, took his private papers, surrendered the key to the Adjutant-General, who was its proper custodian, and went to his headquarters, where he immediately wrote the letter to the President, heretofore printed, informing him of his action. While writing this, he was informed that Mr. STANTON was at the War Department and wished to see him. After dispatching his letter to the President, he complied with the Secretary's request. Subsequently the President sent word desiring him to attend the Cabinet meeting. Gen. GRANT presented himself, but not in the capacity of Secretary of War. It was at this Cabinet meeting, on Tuesday, that the President sought to convey the impression that Gen. GRANT had given him assurance that he would not vacate the War Office except by the order of the Executive or by process from the courts.

Gen. GRANT called Mr. JOHNSON's attention to the conversation of Saturday, in which he had given him full information as to his views of the law and as to his action thereunder. Mr. JOHNSON also reminded Gen. GRANT that he had agreed to call again on Monday, in response to which the General reminded his Excellency that the agreement consisted entirely in the expression by the latter of his intention of seeing him (Gen. GRANT,) again on the subject. On Wednesday Gen. GRANT again called on the President, in company with Gen. SHERMAN, and, in discussing the question, called the President's attention to the apparently authorized charges of duplicity and bad faith that appeared in print that morning. Mr. JOHNSON promptly repudiated any connection with them, and said they were wholly unauthorized.

This is the whole story. The facts as given cannot be refuted, and I state them on my own responsibility. The whole thing in a nutshell is just this: The President dared not take the responsibility of a violation of the Tenure of Office law, nor give Gen. GRANT any order involving such an act, yet he hoped he might be able to seduce Gen. GRANT into such a course, and thus use him in keeping Mr. STANTON out without burning his own fingers. He was too slow in acting on the suggestion of Gov. COX's name, and the Senate and STANTON were too quick for him in their action. It is difficult to see who is to blame for his discomfiture but himself.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.

A private letter from Greensboro, N. C., states that J. L. JOHNSON, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Fifth District, was arrested, and after a thorough examination was bound over to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court on three charges, to wit: Making false and fraudulent assessments; conspiracy to defraud the Government, and accepting the promise of a bribe for services in defrauding the revenue.

It has been definitely determined by the Ways and Means Committee to present an entirely new Internal Revenue bill, repealing every previous act instead of amending sections or substituting words for words, and arriving at their result by patchwork. The resolution already agreed upon in committee will, of course, be the basis for framing the new bill, and work will be commenced on it at once.

THE WHISKY TAX.

It is easy to see that the general drift of sentiment in Congress is in the direction of a large reduction in the tax on spirits. Fifty cents per gallon seems to be the favorite sum, but it may be thought wise to make it even less. Intelligent members say that even a fifty cent tax leaves a margin of 150 per cent. profit to the distiller who wishes to evade the payment of dues, to divide with corrupt officials, and that twenty-five cents would, for this reason, be better than a larger sum, if it is a prime object to restore the moral tone of the civil service employes. There is now a small but persistent lobby working to influence the retention of the present $2 rate. The officials in the Department oppose any reduction, on the ground that it would be equivalent to a confession that if persons wish to defraud, the Government cannot stop them. Collectors SHOOK and FIELD, Inspector HARVEY and other prominent revenue officials, arrived this morning, and have been in consultation today with the Commissioner.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 19.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

It is expected that the Senate will soon take up the bill reported from the Committee on Territories during the first session of the present Congress, providing for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union. Since the President vetoed the bill for a similar purpose, about a year ago, the population has largely increased, the vote in August last being 2,345 more than in the previous year, and the people generally being now more than heretofore in favor of admission. The friends of the measure, for these and other reasons, are sanguine of success.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Ex-Governor EVANS, of Colorado, one of the Senators elect, arrived here from Denver, this morning. He says the Indian Peace Commissioners have been deceived by *ex-parte* misrepresentations in regard to his course with the Indians while Governor of Colorado; that there is not a single fact to show that he did not earnestly and faithfully strive to avoid Indian hostilities in that Territory. To prove that he was not responsible, as charged, for declining to make peace with the Indians brought in by Major WYNKOPP, he referred to a telegram from Major-General S. R. CURTIS, dated Leavenworth, September 28th, 1864, received on the day the council was held, as follows:

"I fear the Agents of the Indian Department will be ready to make presents too soon. It is better to chastise before giving anything but a little tobacco to talk over. No peace must be made without my direction."

THE GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM SCHEME.

The House Committee on Retrenchment has finished its consideration of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving his reasons why the scheme known as the Gettysburgh Asylum for invalid soldiers was exempted from the payment of a special tax; and in the course of the present week Gen. VAN WYCK will make a report, giving a history of the scheme, concluding with a resolution requesting the Commissioner to revoke the permit, so that taxes and license be collected from said association the same as if no permit had ever been given.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Strong efforts are being made to prevent a contraction of the powers of the freedmen's bureau in Tennessee and Kentucky, as designed in a circular letter of Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, approved by Gen. GRANT, Secretary of War *ad interim*. It is represented to the Department that a necessity exists for retaining the agents of the Bureau in those States instead of committing its affairs to the administration of army officers exclusively. Within a day or two the members of the Tennessee Congressional delegation have called on Secretary STANTON, having in view the same object, and he will at once consider the subject. A petition signed by several hundred colored men of Maryland has been received by Gen. HOWARD, praying for the continuance of the Bureau in that State.

ASSETS OF BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS.

The aggregate of assets of the National Banks of Boston, as shown by an abstract of their condition on the first Monday of the present month, is $135,983,000. Under the head of "resources," the loans and discounts amount to $62,273,900. Due from banks, $10,783,400. Bills of National Banks and others, $1,493,400. Specie, $1,868,-300. Legal tender and compound interest notes, $13,400,000. Under the head of "liabilities," the individual deposits show an aggregate of $41,018,000. Due to National and other banks, $14,786,000.

PERSONAL.

Senator GUTHRIE, though still in feeble health, is expected to take his seat in the Senate, for the first time this session, on Tuesday, having left his home in Kentucky to-day for Washington.

The old Abolitionists, of the Garrison school, maintain their organization, although their former leader has long since withdrawn from the Society. Next Wednesday, Jan. 22, they will hold an anniversary meeting—the thirty-fourth—at Horticultural Hall, Boston, in order to raise funds to continue the publication of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

TELEGRAMS.

Particulars of the Arrest of Americans in Ireland.

Obsequies of the Archduke Maximilian in Vienna.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Arrest of Geo. Francis Train at Queenstown—No Proof of His Complicity with the Fenians Discovered.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

When the Cunard steamship *Scotia* Capt. JUDKINS, from New-York for Liverpool, entered the port of Queenstown late last evening, for the usual transfer of London and Irish passengers and mails, a strong police force quietly went on board and arrested Messrs. GEORGE F. TRAIN, GRINNELL and GEE, three of the passengers who sailed from New-York.

It is understood that these gentlemen were taken into custody on a charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. These proceedings naturally enough cause considerable excitement both here and elsewhere throughout the kingdom, and especially among the American residents.

CORK, Sunday, Jan. 19.

A strict search of the person and baggage of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN disclosed no proof of complicity with the Fenian movements, or justifying his arrest by the British police on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plottings.

Mr. TRAIN asserts that he came over to Europe as the special correspondent from Ireland for the New-York *World*.

He has formally protested, through the United States Consul, against his detention, and declares that he was arrested upon no other ground of suspicion than the finding of an Irish paper in his trunk.

Further Arrests and Seizures of Arms and Ammunition.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Jan. 19—Evening.

The Police of Limerick have made a seizure of guns and ammunition found in the shops of that city, to put them out of the reach of the Fenians.

Dr. WATERS, another editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested, but upon what particular charge is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity in the Fenian movements.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 19.

MIKE MARRATT, who, it is now claimed, is positively known to be the party who fired the fuse at the Clerkenwell explosion, has been arrested at Glasgow, and brought to London in irons.

A man named CLANCY has been arrested in this city, charged with firing upon the police.

A Fenian manifesto was found this morning posted on the wall of the Mansion House, where it had been affixed despite the vigilance of the police, who have no clue to the perpetrator of this daring act. The boldness and audacity of the Fenians, in face of the vigorous measures of repression which have been adopted, excite much uneasiness.

AUSTRIA.

Arrival of Maximilian's Remains at Vienna—Their Formal Reception by the Imperial Family—Celebration of the Obsequies.

VIENNA, Sunday, Jan. 19—Evening.

The remains of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN arrived here last night by a special train from Trieste, in charge of a military escort.

The train was met, upon arrival, by the Austrian officials, a large body of troops, and a vast crowd of people who had assembled to give expression to their respect for the dead and their sympathy with the living.

The remains were formally received by the Imperial family at the Palace.

The obsequies of MAXIMILIAN were celebrated this evening, with great pomp, when the honored remains were consigned to the last resting place.

The funeral procession was formed in the following order, viz.:

The head of the line was occupied by the societies of orphans, carrying appropriate symbols of the national grief. Following were:

The clergy in a body.

The municipal authorities.

The Mayor of the city.

A corps of marines acting as Guard of Honor.

The catafalque bearing the casket containing the remains—the whole profusely decorated with *immortelles*.

Admiral TEGETHOFF.

Officers of the navy and army in uniforms, with the usual badges of mourning.

In the Church of the Capuchins were assembled the Emperor of Austria, the Archdukes, the Imperial Court, members of the Cabinet, Generals of the army, the Diplomatic Corps and special Envoys of foreign Powers.

After the Requiem Mass had been celebrated the body was placed in the vault prepared for its reception.

Vast crowds viewed the remains during the day, while lying in state.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has written an autograph letter to Admiral TEGETHOFF, thanking him in the name of the Imperial family for his services in recovering the remains of the late Emperor of Mexico, and bringing them home for burial among his kindred.

The manifestation of popular feeling is general and intense.

Appointment of a Minister of War.

VIENNA, Sunday, Jan. 19.

KULM has been appointed Austrian Minister of War.

DENMARK.

The Vote on the Transfer of the Danish West Indian Possessions.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The Government here has received from the authorities of St. Thomas and St. Johns an official report of the vote which has just been taken in those islands on the question of their transfer to the United States. The following is the result:

For the transfer	1,244
Against the transfer	22

FRANCE.

De Persigny Opposes the Bill for the Government of the Press.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Duke DE PERSIGNY, in a letter, objects to the bill recently proposed for the government of the Press of the country. He thinks the Press will be allowed too much latitude. While he would favor a bill designed to give more freedom to the Press, the obvious tendency of the provisions of the present bill would be to leave journals free to assail public and private character.

ITALY.

Defeat of the Motion to Adjourn the Budget Debate.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The party of the Left has been defeated in the Italian Parliament on the motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year.

Exchange of International Courtesies.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18

Count SARTIGES, the French Ambassador to Rome, attended the New-Year *fete* of FRANCIS II., the Ex-King of the two Sicilies. Pleasant speeches were made, and there was much good feeling.

SWEDEN.

Assembling of the Swedish Parliament.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Parliament met yesterday. The King, as usual, delivered an opening speech. After reviewing the state of the country he entered upon the subject of the inefficiency of the army. He favored the enrolment of all the male population in the military organizations, and the purchase of the most improved arms for the use of the army.

GERMANY.

Intended Issue of a Railway Loan.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Diet has passed the bill for a railway loan of thirty millions of thalers.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Question of Relief—Gen. Meade's Order—The Collection of Taxes in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The Georgia Convention, on the 12th of December, passed an ordinance suspending all sales under execution, and declaring them null and void. The ordinance being disregarded by many Sheriffs, Gen. MEADE has issued the following:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—1. Whereas, the Constitutional Convention of the State of Georgia, now in session in this city, adopted, on the 12th day of December, 1867, the following preamble and ordinance: [Here follows the preamble and ordinance:]

2. Therefore, by virtue of the plenary power vested by the Reconstruction acts of Congress in the Commanding General of the Third Military District, and for the temporary relief of the people of Georgia, it is ordered that said ordinance shall, from this date, be deemed to have taken effect in said State, and shall continue in full force and validity until said Convention shall have taken, or refused to take, final action upon the matter of relief, or until further orders from these headquarters.

Provided, that this order shall not apply to executions issued, or to be issued, on judgments in favor of laborers or mechanics for services rendered since July 21, 1865, nor to executions for the collection of taxes.

An order is looked for directing tax collectors in Georgia to proceed with the collection of State taxes. Nine-tenths of said taxes have been paid.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Relief for Debtors in Louisiana—Position of Gen. Hancock—Difficulty to Collect the Taxes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 19.

Judge CODEY, having addressed a note to Gen. HANCOCK, inquiring whether he would enforce an ordinance which the Constitutional Convention may adopt, staying executions on all judgments by State Courts until the first of January, 1870, except judgments for taxes and wages of laborers, the General, in reply, calls attention to the fourth and eighth sections of the Act of March, 1867, defining the powers of the Convention, and says:

"From these provisions it is clear that the Convention is clothed with the extraordinary power of framing a Constitution and civil Government, and that it possesses no authority to deal with subjects of ordinary legislation, except to levy and provide for the collection of taxes, and to pay its members, officers, &c.; and as the ordinance to which you refer in your letter is entirely foreign to the framing of a Constitution and civil Government, it appears to the Major-General commanding that such an ordinance, if passed by the Convention, would be without any validity."

The State Auditor addressed a communication to Gen. HANCOCK stating that the taxes imposed by the Constitutional Convention cannot be collected through the ordinary process of collecting State taxes; that the tax-collectors of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson report that tax-payers have generally refused to pay the tax, and refers the whole matter to Gen. HANCOCK for action. Gen. HANCOCK, in reply, refers the Auditor to an ordinance of the Convention making it his duty to superintend the collection of taxes, and says it does not appear from the Auditor's statement that any process for the collection of taxes had been issued, or any steps taken, except a notice in the newspapers and a demand for payment, which had been refused; that no resort had been had to coercive means to enforce the payment of taxes pointed out by the laws which it is the Auditor's duty to direct the tax collector to do; that when this is done and forcible resistance made, the Major-General commanding will, upon its being reported to him, take prompt measures to vindicate the supremacy of the law.

Sentence of a Confidence Man—Mechanics' Fair at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 19.

Gen. HUMPHREYS, the famous confidence man of Pittsfield, who eloped with Miss KENYON last Summer to Cincinnati, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State prison. He pleaded guilty to the indictments for obtaining money on false pretences.

The mechanics of Western Massachusetts will hold a four days' exhibition and fair at the City Hall in this city, beginning February 5th.

Attempted Poisoning of a Whole Family in Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 19.

A young woman named ELIZABETH STANG was arrested yesterday for attempting to poison her father, mother, brother and two sisters by putting strychnine in their coffee. They were all at one time in a dangerous condition, but are now recovering. The girl acknowledged having purchased the poison, but asserts that it was at the instance of her mother, who, she charges, put it in the coffee.

Destructive Fire at Rutland, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sunday, Jan. 19.

A destructive fire occurred in Rutland, Vt., this morning, which totally destroyed Crampton's Block, Merchant's Row, and the adjacent buildings. The fire originated in CRAMPTON's buildings. Loss on the buildings, $40,000; insured for $19,000. The loss on goods is heavy; they are insured for $80,000, which will probably cover the loss.

The Trial of a Ship Captain for Alleged Cruelty on the High Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The jury in the case of Capt. WINDSOR, of the ship *Intrepid*, who was arrested for alleged cruelty to a seaman, and afterward turning him adrift in an open boat, off Eosta Island, rendered a verdict of acquittal on all the counts of the indictment.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals: Nos. 26, 45½, 4, 61, 89, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 73, 80, 90, 92, 89.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the State Convention—Character of the Members—Foreshadowings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1168.

The State Convention elected under the Reconstruction acts of Congress assembled in this city to-day. The place of meeting is curiously enough the old Charleston Club House, where, in years gone by, the better class of citizens who could then afford the luxury, entertained their guests and each other in a style of elegant hospitality that will long be remembered among the pleasant associations of the past. The edifice is one of the handsomest buildings in Charleston, and the grounds are still filled with choice shrubbery which was once the pride and beauty of the locality. Recently, however, the property has passed by purchase into the hands of J. P. M. EPPING, the United States Marshal for this district, by whom it is now rented to the military authorities, who have guaranteed the payment for its use of one thousand dollars.

A spacious hall in the interior has been divided by a wooden rail to separate the spectators from the delegates, and the arrangements for the convenience of the latter, although made impromptu and hastily, are in every way ample.

The Convention commenced its sessions to-day at 12 o'clock, was called to order by TIMOTHY HURLEY, a Northern man, whom I find somewhat notorious in this community, and on his nomination, S. J. ROBERTSON, a white citizen of Columbia, was elected temporary Chairman. A negro was appointed temporary Secretary.

The number of delegates elected is 120, of whom some 55 or 56 are whites. Most of these, however, are Northern men, who have come to South Carolina since the close of the war, and served the General Government in the capacity of Bureau agents, detectives, and office-holders of various grades. They know little apparently of the laws of the State, are interested only in political success, and seek that promotion and reward from the hands of the negro masses they represent, which would be surely denied to persons of such mediocre ability at home.

In calling the roll to-day, 92 only responded to their names, two or three of the thirty-one districts not being represented by a delegate. Doubtless, they will arrive during the week.

As a general thing, the negroes were well dressed, and had been supplied from some source with the means of travel and sustenance. As was remarked, concerning the whites, it is a somewhat singular fact that the majority of the colored men who make the speeches, and take the lead, are from the North, educated in our schools, ex-soldiers of our army, but now wide-awake residents of the different districts where the greatest concentration of their race affords opportunity for the practice of their professions. In future letters I shall have occasion to give you specimens of their style. The South Carolina negroes, with the exception of one BEVERLY NASH, who was formerly a slave, are most bashfully quiet. He, on the contrary, full of native wit, and earnest, though homely eloquence, has made himself popular among the masses from one end of the State to the other, where he has been heard.

The proceedings of the Convention to-day were utterly devoid of interest, three or four hours being consumed in the examination of credentials, and the adoption of means to prevent those frauds which have been perpetrated in Georgia and elsewhere by well-meaning but ignorant persons, who supposed they were doing some friend a service by acting as his proxy on the floor. To-morrow the body will proceed to effect its permanent organization.

It is almost useless to speculate upon the result when the telegraph will indicate the fact long in advance of this letter. But it may be proper to say that the choice of the majority appears to be fastened upon Dr. A. G. MACKEY, the Collector of the Port of Charleston, and better known throughout the country for his valuable contributions to Masonic literature. I find, however, that even here in this Convention, created as it is out of fresh, new, untried elements of strength among the people, the old prejudices that existed before the war between the people of the Upper and Lower Country—that is the interior and the seaboard—are cropping out on every side. There appears to be a want of confidence—a jealous sort of feeling, which, in subsequent legislation, is likely to assume fiercer proportions, and lead to the defeat of important and wholesome measures.

There are many indications that the temper and proceedings of the South Carolina Convention will differ widely from those of the Conventions which have assembled in several of the other Southern States. Of course in this, as in all similar assemblages, where there is a preponderance of ignorance and inexperience, the course of the Convention will be in the main shaped by a few shrewd managers whose tact and ability will enable them to influence the opinions and sway the votes of their credulous and unsophisticated colleagues. The managers in this instance seem to be especially confident of their own power, and do not hesitate to give public and emphatic utterance to the measures which they intend the Convention shall adopt. They mean to take warning by the blunders of the Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama Conventions, and avoid as far as possible whatever things may have had a tendency to render those bodies odious or ridiculous in the eyes of the country.

In the first place, the question of pay, which has proved so embarrassing a matter elsewhere, has received due attention, and one of the most prominent members of the body has been in Washington for a week, to press upon the Republican Party leaders the importance of making adequate provision in some way for the *per diem* and mileage of the members. The condition of the State Treasury renders such a step absolutely necessary. There are no greenbacks in its strong box, and the salaries of its officers and expenses of its institutions have necessarily been paid in what are here known as "bills receivable," which, although redeemable at par when there are sufficient funds for the purpose, are now, owing to a lack of United States currency, at a discount of twenty per cent.

In the next place, early provision will be made for securing homesteads to the negroes under certain just and judicious restrictions, while the subject of education constitutes a third important feature in the scheme of moral and physical regeneration for the race.

There is much surmise as to the officers of the State under the new *régime*. From various quarters I hear the opinion expressed that if a South Carolinian, white of course, can be found sufficiently competent to discharge the duties of Governor, that man will be the choice of the people, in preference to a new man and a comparative stranger.

How to fill the soon-to-be-vacated office of Judge—there are some forty in the State—is also an interesting problem; and to meet the difficulty, there being few men of ability in the State who can take the "test oath," or, as they call it here, "the iron-clad," it is proposed that the Convention petition Congress to remove the disability from a certain class or number, who would then become the choice of the people.

These are only foreshadowings of the policy contemplated, and future letters must fill in the facts as they occur. Q.

Address of Dr. Mackey.

Dr. A. G. MACKEY, on assuming the chair as President of the South Carolina Reconstruction Convention, made an address, in which, after thanking the members for electing him, and contrasting the present Convention with the five Constitutional Conventions in South Carolina which have preceded it, he said:

"We arrogantly assume no final action, no irresponsible power, recognizing the rights of all men, of all races, the poor as well as the rich, the ignorant as well as the wise—of all men who make the State their home and identity themselves with its interests. We dare not present to them an organic law for their government, as something with which they have nothing to do but to hear it and obey. Our work here is not to be considered as completed until the people shall have reviewed it and ratified it. Not we, ourselves, but those who sent us here are to say whether we deserve the reward of "well done, good and faithful servants." For the first time in the history of South Carolina will the people be recognized as the true framers of their own organic law. Of such a Convention, organized on the great acknowledged principles of Democratic Republicanism, I am proud to be a member; far more proud to sit here beneath the folds of that beloved flag which is this day floating from our roof, than I should have been to have been in that other body which met in this city in 1860 with no such loyal symbol to protect it, but which rather sought to tear its stripes to tatters and to dash its stars to the earth.

Yielding to none in sentiments of devotion for that flag of my fathers, and in abhorrence of every sentiment of disloyalty and treason to that Government, to which I owe a paramount allegiance, I yet have no vindictive feelings toward those of my fellow-citizens who were led by the abstractions of their political leaders to entertain different and opposing sentiments—sentiments which I deemed errors, but which they believed to be truths. I grant to them that liberty of thought which I demand for myself. Hence, I profess myself to be a moderate man. I am opposed to all confiscations of property, because the confiscation of all the lands of rebel owners in the State can have no effect in promoting the welfare of that State, in elevating its political condition or advancing its commercial and agricultural prosperity. I am opposed to any general disfranchisement of the masses of the people. It is too late now to disfranchise as a punishment for treason. Punishment should be inflicted for the sake of reform. To inflict it now would be only to gratify revenge. I want no more disfranchisement, either as to number of persons or as to duration of time, than is absolutely necessary to secure the safety of the nation, and if that can be secured by none at all, then would I favor a general amnesty."

POLITICAL.

The Action of the Republican Party in Congress.

From the Providence Journal, Jan. 17.

It is very evidently the purpose of the Republicans in Congress to adopt every means of legislation that may be required in order to carry into full effect their policy of reconstruction. They know full well that there are hindrances in the way, so that nothing shall, by any possibility, obstruct the progress of the work in which they are engaged, of restoring the Union on the basis of freedom and an equality of civil rights. Nothing of its kind could be more significant of their purpose than the vote of the House of Representatives on the bill relating to the Supreme Court. Every Republican member of the House, we believe, voted in favor of that bill; and, what is especially to be noticed, several of its most earnest defenders were men who, in the case of other measures of a similar character, had either given reluctant assent, or had been openly and actively in the opposition. A measure like this would not have received the approval of lawyers like Messrs. SPALDING and BINGHAM, of Ohio, or Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and others whom we might name, had they not been convinced that *there is a real necessity for its adoption.* This conviction, which we have no doubt exists, is of itself and indication that the majority in Congress have resolved that *nothing shall stand in the way of the policy which they have inaugurated.*

If therefore, in order to accomplish the work in which they are engaged, it shall be found necessary to clothe the General of the army and the district commanders under him with still ampler powers, there can be no doubt that such powers will be given. Every opportunity for the President to thwart their purposes, ever so incidentally, will be taken away. Congress means to "take the responsibility," as Gen. JACKSON used to say, and to do whatever is necessary to be done. It *thoroughly distrusts the President, it has no faith in a majority of the Supreme Court, and it gives its confidence only to a portion of the Generals of the army.* It means that its laws shall be carried into execution only by those who approve them. Gen. HANCOCK will, no doubt, be gotten rid of in Louisiana, and Gen. SHERIDAN may possibly be restored to the post from which he was removed by the President. And if there is anything else which is necessary to be done in order to secure the thorough execution of the Reconstruction acts, we presume that Congress intends to do it. The question of the constitutionality of those acts, or of any other acts essential to their complete execution, is a question which *Congress does not mean shall be raised with any practical effect.*

All this legislation, as we understand it, proceeds upon the assumption that the country is in danger, and it seeks its justification in the right of extreme necessity. As amidst the emergencies of the civil war, the Executive power overshadowed every other, and was constantly interposing itself in ways never known before, so now in this work of reconstruction it is Congress that has thrust itself to the forefront, placed other departments of the Government in the background, and taken upon itself the double work both of making the laws and of providing for their execution. It has become, in the present management of affairs, *very nearly what Mr. Lincoln was during the rebellion—the possessor of a power well nigh absolute.* If it is sharply criticised and called to account, *members must recollect that this is only what many of them were continually doing to Mr. Lincoln at every period of the civil war.* As a body, they never liked his administration over much, for the reason that he conducted it so independently of them. He, however, looked constantly to the people for support. He knew that they expected him to conquer the rebellion, and he never doubted that they would approve whatever was clearly necessary for this great end. Hence he carefully watched the exigencies of the times and listened to the demands of public opinion before he entered upon any new measure, or took any steps that might seem extraordinary; and in doing this he showed his rare sagacity more conspicuously than in any other part of his administration. The Radicals always thought him too prudent and too slow, and the Conservatives often pronounced him hasty and rash, but the American people, then and since, have honored him as eminently judicious and patriotic.

Allowing, then, that Congress is now placed in circumstances somewhat like those of Mr. LINCOLN during the rebellion, in which it must act with supreme reference to the necessities of the country, *it is not too much to ask that it will at the very least, in a time of peace, show itself as careful and as self-forgetting as he was in the time of civil war.* The precedents which it may establish are of far greater consequence in a government like ours than those which any President can establish. In their very nature such precedents have a vastly greater weight, they are more lasting, and if wrong, they are immeasurably more difficult to correct than those of any Executive administration. The inordinate ascendency of the legislative authority over all others, as a permanent result, would be anything but a blessing. It is on account of their tendency to such a result that we have never disguised our regret that Congress has thought it necessary thus to resort to extraordinary measures for carrying out its policy of reconstruction, a policy which the great body of the American people fully approve. We suppose, however, that these measures once begun will be continued as long as necessity shall seem to require. But whatever is to be said in their justification, *it can scarcely be doubted by any, that they must work a serious alteration in the whole operation of our Government, and it will be well if they do not end in making the power of Congress as absolute in the United States as that of Parliament is in Great Britain.*

Congress and the Supreme Court.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We admit that the complication at Washington is a very grave one—graver, in some aspects, than it would be if it involved an appeal to force—for it *involves an assault and possibly a permanent change in the vital principles of our Government.* Still, it need not necessarily be accompanied by violence. Congress has assailed two of the three coördinate branches of our Government—the Executive and the Judiciary. It threatens to strip both of essential powers conferred by the Constitution. It proposes to make it penal for either to question its acts. To this extent it seeks to upturn the recognized foundations of the Government, and to cast down the only solid bulwark of the Constitution. The case of Mr. Stanton presents but a single phase of this aggression. There is nothing new, in principle, involved in attempting to force him upon the Executive as a confidential adviser and agent. In effect, Congress assumes Executive functions when it attempts to dictate who shall be Secretary of war, and execute that branch of the Executive functions and prerogatives. It assumes judicial powers when it attempts to dictate what number of Justices shall pronounce the judgments of the Supreme Court, or that the Justices shall be fined and imprisoned for questioning the constitutionality of Congressional acts in regard to Reconstruction. * * * * * *

There is only one way by which the difficulty between Congress and the Executive can be solved. *There must be an arbiter;* and the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, evidently to provide for just such a case, *decreed that the Supreme Court should decide between them.* Without such a judicial tribunal there would be a dead-lock at once, which could only be terminated by a resort to force. It would be a great deal worse for Congress if there were no such arbitrator, for the Executive controls the army and navy, and can be far more easily controlled by a court than by force. When we reflect that all the President has ever stickled for has been an adherence to the Constitution, and that he has steadily professed a willingness and a desire to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court, in all matters of difference between himself and Congress, we submit that his acts have been as remote as possible from indicating any intended *coup d'etat.* Can we say as much, with truth, of Congress? Has not that body manifested a disposition to evade a reference of issues to the judiciary? On the contrary, has it not flouted and defied its jurisdiction?

There is no doubt that Congress has been unduly stimulated and exercised by its apprehensions, and that it has undertaken to do more than it was possible. *There is equally little doubt that by its recent course it has created a strong reaction of sentiment in the popular mind;* nor that, if it be persisted in, it will counteract and antidote all the past indiscretions of the President, and force upon him a justification which will give him an enduring fame, if, indeed, it does not make him his own successor in the White House.

The Supreme Court.

From the Tribune.

Has the law-making power of the United States, (*i. e.* Congress and the President, or Congress alone, by the vote of two-thirds of each House over the President's veto,) the constitutional power to enact how many Judges of the Supreme Court must concur in any judgment or decision to render it valid? What is the Supreme Court? A member or portion of the Judiciary Department of the Government. The Constitution provides that there shall be such a court, but it does not even say of how many Judges it shall consist, nor what the qualifications of a Judge shall be, save that he must be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and shall hold his office during good behavior. While the Constitution requires Congress to create a Supreme Court, yet the Court is organized under the laws of Congress. *Its powers may be regulated, expanded, or abridged by a law of Congress, in all respects on which the Constitution is silent,* under the general provision that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof." The Supreme Court is a part of the Judiciary Department of the Government, and hence Congress has power to make all laws necessary for carrying into execution any of the powers of the Supreme Court. It is the law-making power for the Supreme Court as well as for the President. *The position that Congress has no power to enact how many of the Judges may pronounce a judgment,* when they have the admitted power to make the Judges many or few, when, in fact, the entire Court is created by acts of Congress, *is wholly untenable.*

The Constitutions of the United States and of the several States require, in certain solemn adjudications, a two-third vote of the Judges on questions of law, and the jury system which is incorporated into all our Constitutions, as one of the palladia of individual life and liberty, requires a unanimous decision of the tribunal to which all questions of fact are referred. *Is it not, therefore, an anomaly in our administration of justice that the vote of a single Judge, a bare majority of one shall suffice to overthrow and practically repeal an act of Congress in the passage of which two hundred legislators, very many of them better jurists than the Judges of the Supreme Court, concurred?* To allow a law of Congress to be set aside by the entire Bench is a vast subjection of the legislative to the judicial power at any time. To allow this to be done by a bare majority of one, when the act involves the political disfranchisement of a race of four millions of men, and the future peace and unity of the country, is to suspend a universe of disaster on a single hair. Congress is therefore determined that the Court which a few years ago perpetrated the Dred Scott infamy shall not to-day recklessly embroil the country in strife by overturning, *for political reasons,* the legislation of Congress. For Judges of the Supreme Court are capable of making decisions *from political bias,* and of usurping functions that are properly legislative, and of setting the seal of law to the most stupendous crimes and follies. They are less exempt from error than bodies in which larger numbers of wiser men, freshly elected by the people, concur in the decision."

The New Congressional Projects—Why Interfere Again?

From the Evening Post.

Gen. GARFIELD, in his speech last evening, announced, with an air of triumph, that the work of reconstruction was going on, and would soon be crowned with success.

Admitting this to be the case, we should like to ask *what need there is for the new legislation that has recently been introduced?* If things are working well now, why interfere with them? Why disturb the operation by changes which may not work so well? Why agitate the public mind by the introduction of amendments of a most questionable constitutional character, and which will certainly peril the success of what has been already done?

That they will have that effect we infer from *the very general expression of opinion which we hear on all sides.* Zealous, unhesitating, reckless partisans support the new bill, as they would support anything that their party might proclaim, but we have yet to hear the approval of it by a single moderate person, Republican or Democrat. These say the attempt to strip the President of powers "vested" in him by the Constitution, and confer them upon another officer, is clearly revolutionary. Even if it were not, it is novel and dangerous, and should only be done with the greatest caution and deliberation. No emergency exists to compel or justify it. Mr. JOHNSON has done nothing objectionable since Congress met, except the dismissal of Gen. POPE, whom he has replaced by MEADE, who is just as decided and energetic as POPE; and the conventions are held without molestation.

It is useless for Gen. GARFIELD to argue that the President is "the subordinate of Congress." *He is not; he is the coördinate of Congress; the integrity of his function is just as necessary as that of Congress;* and to destroy this relation of equilibrium is to destroy the peculiar feature of our polity which has given it its strength and success. Be that as it may, the vast majority of the people have been taught for half a century to look upon this division of powers as we state them, and it would take them a long while to unlearn a doctrine which they identify with the stability of the nation. *It is older than the Republican supremacy, and will outlast it if the opposite doctrine be insisted on.*

In former times we should have appealed with confidence to the Senate, representing the integrity of the States to interfere against this rash, impolitic, dangerous kind of legislation: perhaps we may do so still; and if so, we should beseech it, with all the earnestness we can summon, to consider well these schemes, confessedly needless, and which are pushed through for party ends and with a party zeal. They are not, we assure it, acceptable to the country; *they will certainly cost the Republicans their ascendency;* and they will put Gen. GRANT in a position from which, with all his popularity, his good sense, his moderation and his firmness, he will find it hard to extricate himself with honor.

The Supreme Court Bill.

The following is the Senate bill relating to Supreme Court, with the amendment adopted by the House:

An Act declaring what shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That a majority number of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, not less than five and being a majority thereof, shall constitute a quorum.

Passed the Senate Dec. 4, 1867.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 13, 1868.

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (No. 169) entitled "An Act declaring what shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court," do pass with the following amendment:

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That no cause pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the action or effect of any law of the United States, shall be decided adversely to the validity of such law without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of said Court in the decision upon the several points in which said law or any part thereof may be deemed invalid; provided, however, That if any Circuit or District Court of the United States shall adjudge any act of Congress to be unconstitutional or invalid, the judgment, before any further proceedings shall be had upon it, shall be certified up to the Supreme Court of the United States and shall be considered therein, and if, upon the consideration thereof, two-thirds of all the members of the Supreme Court shall not affirm said judgment below, the same shall be declared and held reversed.

Amend the title by adding thereto, "and to regulate the jurisdiction thereof."

Attest: EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk.

A Washington dispatch to the Hartford *Courant* says:

"Senator TRUMBULL's views of the Supreme Court bill have been misrepresented in some papers. He holds that it is constitutional, but thinks its passage at this time unfortunate, as its object is to prevent a decision in a particular case. It is believed by a number of Republicans here that the Supreme Court will not render any decision invalidating the Reconstruction acts. Should such be the case, Mr. TRUMBULL would favor the passage of the bill, believing it to be entirely constitutional and a wholesome rule to provide for the Court."

Vallandigham.

"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a recent letter, says:

"VALLANDIGHAM's defeat for the Senatorship by no means resolves him into that state of quiescence which many have predicted for him. According to the statements of his friends he has already planned a future campaign, and his objective point is the Speakership of the House of Representatives. He has figured up the election of a Democratic House beyond the probability of a doubt, and expects to be a member of the Forty-first Congress from the Third District of Ohio. He will come here with a big fight in his hands, and expect to rally his friends up to the point of making him Speaker. That's the next move on VAL.'s chess-board. It may look unreasonable, yet not more so than his calculations looked a year ago, when he worked out a Democratic majority in the Ohio Legislature; though it is very true that he made a slight mistake when he figured himself into the Senate as a result of that majority. He is receiving assistance every day from the Congressional majority, who seem to have gone to work with a determination to elect the Democratic Party next Fall. He will probably get additional help next Fall, if the campaign throughout the country on the Republican side shall be, as it was in Ohio last Fall, a prolonged conundrum, entitled 'Where was VALLANDIGHAM during the war?' From present indications such will be the case."

HAZING AT HARVARD.—An attempt on the part of half-a-dozen Sophomores in Harvard College to haze a Freshman from New-Hampshire named PILLSBURY, at his boarding-house, Cambridge, on Wednesday night, proved a failure, owing to the sudden appearance of the landlady with a base-ball bat, which put a short stop to the little game. It is reported that the President has notified the participants to leave the college forthwith.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Christmas Sentimentalism—The New English Minister to the United States—Disraeli and the Irish Question—Social Problems in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

The usual quantity of stuff, sentimental and didactic, has been talked and written within the last few days concerning the close of one year and the beginning of another. One has been wearied by an incessant repetition of good wishes in a set formula, and by the dreadful necessity of returning the questionable civility in the very same words, and with an inconvenient but inevitable awkwardness of manner. Nothing less likely to lead up to a pleasant conversation can be conceived than for a man to say to his friend on meeting, "A happy new year," and for the friend to be compelled to reply, "The same to you." The embarrassment is only made greater if the person first accosted tries to laugh the matter off, or turn it aside with a mild pleasantry, for the chances are ten to one that the good-wisher will be offended. There are some people who invest "the compliments of the season" with the sacredness of a religious rite. It is true, they are very unpleasant people to know, but so are half one's acquaintance. Friendship has many disadvantages. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS is more responsible than any other one man for a worship of Christmas and the New Year, which in some circles leads to wine-bibing and gluttony, and in others to family parties—of all parties the most wearisome and detestable. You are obliged to meet a number of persons whom you do not care in the least for, simply because it is the 25th of December or the 1st of January. If you object you are likened to some execrable person in DICKENS' novels, and told that you have no heart. It has always seemed to me that Mr. DICKENS' Christmas stories were secretly inspired by the animating verses of Mr. TUPPER. The pathetic parts, particularly, surely owe their birth to the genius of "Proverbial Philosophy." Since, however, we must all go about mumbling a foolish shibboleth at this time of year, you will be satisfied to learn that the thing has been so thoroughly done that everybody (except the children), is sick and tired of the "festive season."

The turn of the year, however, is favorable for retrospect, and the English nation has just been going through its customary annual review. I do not think any one but an insane Englishman, (and I *have* known sane ones,) would deny the fact that the result of this "taking stock" is far from calculated to put us in good spirit. My recollection does not go back so very many years, but so far as it does reach I can remember no period when the look forward or the look backward was so gloomy as at this present time. I do not mean to say that England is in a desperate situation, because I firmly believe that she is still competent to meet the emergencies that may be thrust upon her; there are strong men and courageous hearts still within her borders. But we are afflicted with vast internal differences, cursed with divisions and pseudo-patriots who foment them, we have no trust in our future, and the belief gains ground that our game in the world is played. We have deliberately adopted the policy of keeping closely to the affairs of our own island, and of not interfering with any one else's. The system has its advantages, but it obviously involves the abdication of the position we once occupied in Europe. We have lost our ancient "prestige"—we are a second-rate Power. Your puffed-up, thick-headed Englishman will never acknowledge the fact, but all the rest of the world can see it plainly enough. The energies of the British race are now specially devoted to the task of cheating each other in the markets and on the exchanges, and the frauds or foolishness of railway directors trouble us more than the beginning of a clearly marked decadence of the nation. We abandon our "prestige" in Europe and go to war with savages to keep it up in Abyssinia. Our present *status* (that is the favorite word) we owe to the successive rule of a charlatan, (Lord PALMERSTON,) of an incompetent old woman, (Lord RUSSELL,) of a *doctrinaire*, (Mr. GLADSTONE,) and of a political adventurer, (Mr. DISRAELI.) These are not complimentary portraits, but what they lack in flattery they make up in truth. I write to you, thank the powers! with perfect freedom. And when I was referring lately to the certainty of American journalism becoming more eminent than the journalism of any other country, I ought to have mentioned as one reason that it is (*when* free of party ties, as I know the journal which I have the honor of addressing to be) *absolutely free*. It is not afraid of its public, or of "society"—that bugbear elsewhere. I therefore never feel any hesitation in giving your opinions which are based upon *truth*—and alas! it is true enough that England has been betrayed by her governors for many years past.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

How does England stand with America? I wish I could think that a good answer to this question could be returned. The *Alabama* business is an open sore, and it may and will spread unless it is soon closed up. Underneath the sound of the word "Alabama" one can always detect faintly the sound of cannon. I believe that there are not ten men among the middle or working classes of England who would not deplore, to the bottom of their hearts, even the probability of a war with America. Is it, then, doomed that there shall be one? Is it true (as the *Nation* says) that Gen. GRANT is anxious to keep the *Alabama* question open in order to furnish a "hook" for quarreling with England upon? Can it be possible that incredible sufferings are to be inflicted on the great body of the *people* of both countries to expiate the follies of rulers, or the greed of private firms? I cannot believe it—and yet the people of this country would agree to any reasonable settlement of the *Alabama* difficulty. They would no doubt, for instance, pay such damages as any impartial tribunal might award. But this is not enough. The deeds of the Government from the beginning of the war must be formally tried by any Power which Mr. SEWARD may think proper to name. Will nothing less than this suffice to make us friends again? If not, what is the use of asking what comes next? The farmer of Hampshire who wouldn't know what on earth you meant if you talked to him about the *Alabama*—who never heard of it—and the farmer of *New* Hampshire, (who is better informed,) are to be impoverished by war taxes in order that national irritations may be appeased. At such a time I am more than ever disposed to regret the death of our late Minister at Washington, Sir FREDERIC BRUCE. I know nothing about his successor—I only see that a hot contest is being waged over him, and I hope his qualifications are equal to the post which he has to fill. Some say that Mr. THORNTON is a "nobody," quite unfit to send to Washington. I agree cordially with a remark that I saw in the NEW-YORK TIMES, that if he is really to be sent to Washington, it is worse than useless to attack him. He need not be sent to America discredited before he lands.

MR. DISRAELI AND IRELAND.

Yesterday a foolish person, signing himself "A Briton," wrote to the *Times* suggesting that martial law should be proclaimed in Ireland. Of course the proposal has been instantly denounced in all quarters. We are not going to wipe out the remembrance of old wrongs in Ireland by inflicting fresh ones. I hear, from authority which enables me to commend the statement to your notice as worthy of attention, that Mr. DISRAELI has been turning his versatile mind to the Irish question, and that in the course of next session he will make a "bold attempt" to deal with it. If it be an honest as well as a bold attempt, Mr. DISRAELI may, after all, leave a decent name behind him—and what a triumph that will be over apparent impossibilities. Yesterday in Piccadilly, while pursuing my way through the semi-darkness and utter gloom of an English January day, I saw an elderly couple walking arm-in-arm a little way ahead of me. The man had a short "sack" on—a hairy sack, very objectionable article, with the collar turned up over the ears. In fact, his head was half buried in that collar. His trousers were of a light brown, much broader in cut and shape than it is common to see them worn now; his hat was shabby. He was a very ill-dressed man. The lady with him had on a velvet mantle trimmed with fur (observe the quickness of observation of your correspondent) and was shorter than her companion. She, too, was well advanced in years. Notwithstanding the huge hairy collar which partially concealed the gentleman's face, nearly everybody turned back to look after him. As I approached the couple I heard a voice there is no mistaking—a mellow, rich voice, a voice accustomed to be used much in public. The long dark curls over the coat-collar were also familiar—yes! it was Mr. DISRAELI, and his wife, who was so lately at the point of death. This restless man is, then, in town, when almost everybody else is spending Christmas-tide in country houses. The machinery of a Derby Government goes so wrong when the master hand is not standing by to control it, that Chancellor "Dizzy" has given up the delights of Hughenden Manor, and the pleasure of contemplating happy laborers each rejoicing in a porch, an oven, and a tank, in order to keep guard over his eccentric colleagues. Is he maturing his measure of pacification for Ireland? Walking slowly by the park railings leaning on a stick—a shabby man to look at as to dress, but what a keen glance in those vivid eyes—is this wonderful man meditating another great educational *coup* for the benefit of his party? Mr. DISRAELI always looks the worst dressed and most abstracted man in England. No one could have helped noticing yesterday that his wife watched for omnibusses and cabs as they went over dangerous crossings—he looked neither to the right nor the left. It is his principle in politics—go straight on if you can, and turn not to either side. Where would the Tory Party be without this gentleman with the ugly yellowish-colored trowsers, before whom Mr. GLADSTONE has fallen humbled? In a few weeks Parliament will meet again, and we shall see whether "Dizzy" has a plan, and what it is, provided the Fenians are so obliging as to leave a house for Parliament to meet in.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

There are certain social questions which seem capable of being discussed for ever, and which are dropped only to be taken up again more warmly than ever. Among these, chief among them, is what I may call, without in the least intending to be impolite or irreverent, the woman question. Here we have 500,000 more women than men—what is to become of them? Moreover, men don't marry as they used to do—so the disproportion between the sexes is practically very much greater than appears in the census returns. In fact, marrying men are, as it were, out on strike. They can't afford to marry, say they. The other day the *Morning Post* (of all papers) came to the succour of the ladies, and begged and prayed us all to marry as fast as ever we could. For my part, I shan't—their reasons do not convince *me*. But to-day the scale is again turned against the fair sex by the *Saturday Review*, which comes out with an unusually scoffing and ferocious article upon feminine demerits. The writer makes out that marriage is at first pleasant, because it enables a man to be a sort of dictator over a small circle, but that before long the woman subjugates and demoralizes him—hence the article is called "Man and his Master." It must make anyone who is going to be married excessively uncomfortable to read the discourse, but let such persons remember that the statement is *ex parte*. It is not every husband who cares one jot whether he is held to be an authority or not, and in the intercourse with a sympathizing and congenial mind there are pleasures of which the Saturday reviewer has evidently had no experience, or else unfairly ignores. He dwells much upon the obstinacy of a woman, and her persistence in doing disagreeable things. The following is at least amusing:

"After a vigorous denunciation of some particular thing which his wife has done, a husband commonly finds himself no further than before; and the very instant that, from sheer weariness, he ceases, the wife usually steals out and does it again. There is something feline about this combination of perfect patience with quiet persistence—a combination which the Jesuits on a larger scale have turned into the characteristic of their order. It is especially remarkable when it breaks the bonds of silence, and takes the form of what in vulgar language is called 'nagging.' No form of torture which has as yet been invented, save perhaps the slow dropping of water on some highly sensitive part of the frame, can afford a parallel to this ingenious application of the principle of persistence. The absolute certainty that, when snub or scolding or refusal have died into silence, the word will be said again; the certainty that it will be said year after year, month after month, week after week; the irritation of expecting it, the irritation of hearing it, the irritation of expecting it again, tell on the firmest will in the world. In the long run the wife wins."

Charges of a graver kind brought by this matrimony-hater are that the tie narrows a man's mind and faculties, and fills him with mean thoughts, to which I would reply, more fool for a man to let it. There is always one room in every house which a husband can keep to himself, but I know men who actually cannot work unless their wives are in the room with them, and who derive the most valuable hints and suggestions from them. One of these is a popular dramatist, who has often declared to me that the best and most successful things in his plays properly belonged to his wife. Remember, too, Mr. JOHN STUART MILL's testimony to his wife, in his dedication to his treatise on *Liberty*—"the author of all that is best in my writings," &c. Such cases are commoner than some people suppose.

How differently the *Spectator*—it is always a pleasure to read this manly, courageous, steadfast paper, differ from it as much as one will—always writes on the woman question. To-day it writes about girls who are taught by professors in "ladies' colleges." The tone is fair and kind-hearted, but for once the *Spectator* does not raise one's view of womankind. It is rather a small and mean element with which the professor has to deal apparently. But the descriptions are excellent:

"There, again, is a merry face, which is apt to express the humorous feeling as to mathematical difficulties, and is disposed to view a 'continued fraction' as a sort of giddy harlequinade of numbers throwing somersaults for her express embarrassment and amusement."

What can be more ingenious or more perfect than that? The picture of the critical "lady visitors" who visit these seminaries of learning, and discomfit the poor professors, is as humorous as anything in DICKENS. I hope you will let me quote it, and that the reader will not skip it:

"There must always be present a 'lady-visitor' at these college classes, to satisfy the minds of anxious parents, and to note girls whom too complaisant a professor may allow systematically to neglect their studies without report. Now, the lady-visitor, as nine times out of ten she does not care a half-penny for the subject of the lecture, and goes only out of a stern sense of duty, is no doubt a foreign element in the whole transaction. To teach under the supervision of a mild, pervading eye, which wanders critically about the class, and fixes perhaps contemplatively, not to say deprecatingly, at last on the eye-glass of the professor himself, as he directs it sternly at some wild and puzzle-headed answerer, is no doubt trying. He feels at once that he is subjected to the scrutiny of all the Etiquettes; that if his coat is shabby or his hat is unbrushed the Presence will detect it; if he writes badly on the board, the Presence will inwardly comment upon it; if he makes too savage a remark on any unlucky girl's repeated blunders, and the unlucky girl in question should melt into a mild shower, the Presence may render it nearly impossible to avoid a scene; if, on the other hand, he is betrayed into an illustration from common life, the Presence will miss the point and perhaps elevate wondering eyebrows; if he refers to the rationale of the game of pitch and toss, the Presence may be shocked; and if he explains what 'the odds' in favor of 'the field' against 'the favorite' means, the Presence might even interfere. Then, sometimes too, the Presence introduces another Presence to bear her company, and there are glances of intelligence, it not whispers of positive conversation, between the two. Then, indeed, the poor professor is conscious that the class-room is under the surveillance of Society, and, unless very sturdy of heart, may fairly break down."

I like, too, the audacity of the *Spectator*. Thus, in a very characteristic Article on an article in the *Times* against arctic expeditions, it speaks of "suicide being a sin unless one is in debt!"—a reservation calculated to startle its orthodox readers, but the *Spectator* does not care for that. This, too, is trenchant; "But the *Times* would reply, if it ever replied to anybody, instead of lecturing on like a country parson, in full confidence that nobody will hiss, these enterprises cost lives." This sort of plain speaking is refreshing enough now-a-days.

BOGUS COURT JOURNALS.

While mentioning newspapers I should like to correct one mistake which appears to me to be common in the United States. It is that the papers called the *Court Circular* and the *Court Journal* derive some sort of official sanction—are, in fact, the recognized organs of the Court. I suppose the title has misled people, combined with the circumstance that official news concerning the movements of the Court is every day published in the papers, headed *Court Circular*. The newspapers above named have nothing at all to do with this—they are merely private enterprises, and very poor ones "at that," as people say. The *Court Journal* is a weak hash of all sorts of silly gossip, made up by the "Bohemians" of the literary world. We were all amazed to be told the other day that some idiotic article which it had on American affairs had given offence, because it was thought to be prompted by the Court! Why, no one here ever sees these papers. Their titles mean nothing. I hope none of your readers will ever mistake them for official publications, or imagine that anything is reflected in them except the opinions of unknown literary hacks.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Political Campaign—The State Canvassed by Both Parties—The Temperance Question—Formation of Grant Clubs—The Probable Complexion of the Legislature—Dullness of Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

The political campaign in New-Hampshire is now fairly opened, and the chances are that it will be one of unparalleled severity. The Democrats took the initiatory steps, and commenced to hold meetings in different parts of the State about two months since, and have thus gained a slight advantage. The Democrats are engaged in canvassing the State, and the Republicans have nearly accomplished the same annual duty. It is a very easy matter to obtain the figures, and thus foreshadow the result of an election in this State; but still it is of course impossible to be absolutely certain of the result before election day. The candidates, Gen. HARRIMAN and Hon. JOHN G. SINCLAIR, are the same as last year, when the former was elected by about 3,000 majority. Last year many of the Republicans favored the nomination of Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS instead of Gen. HARRIMAN, and many of them kept away from the polls because they were disappointed. The Harriman men claim that those disaffected last year will now vote for their candidate, and they expect to make a gain over the majority of last year. The Democrats claim that they will elect SINCLAIR by 3,000 majority, and they are making every effort to attain that desirable end. The question of taxation is agitated by the Democrats and many Republicans, and unless Congress accomplishes something definite before the 10th day of March, when the election occurs in this State, it will go Democratic. All eyes are turned toward Congress, and unless some action is taken, it is evident that this the first State election of the Presidential year 1868 will be lost to the Republicans. Even the most radical of the latter party admit this fact; and there are other important interests in the State which require the same antidote to produce prosperity. The canvass of both parties will be finished by the 1st of February, and the actual state of affairs will be better known at that time.

THE MOZART WING.

The old politicians of New-Hampshire were somewhat startled in the early part of last December by a number of enterprising young Democrats, who organized a Mozart wing for the express purpose of making an effort to secure the nomination of a younger man than Mr. SINCLAIR. When the ballot was taken in the Convention, they perfectly astonished the old Tammany men of the party by coming within seventeen votes of defeating Mr. SINCLAIR. When the Tammany men came to choose the State Central Committee they drew largely from the Mozart ranks for officers, and have since paid the new organization much attention. The Mozarts have their headquarters in Concord, where they have a fine suite of rooms, open night and day, and they have organizations in all the cities and larger towns, and it is expected that they will increase in strength and influence until they get control of the State.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION,

in consequence of the recent agitations in Massachusetts and Maine, has assumed importance in this State, and must soon be met at the polls. We have had a stringent prohibitory law for several years, and it gives satisfaction to all temperance men; but it has never been enforced, and the cold-water party is loudly clamoring for a constabulary. The sale of liquor is successfully prevented in the small towns, but in the cities and larger towns the local authorities do not prohibit the traffic because public opinion will not support them in so doing. The State Temperance League held its annual meeting here to-day. The most important action taken was the passage of a resolution declaring that, inasmuch as the political parties of the State were so corrupt, the time would soon come when the temperance people would have to form a distinct party. There were about 150 members present, and as they were unable to raise over $20 in the afternoon to cover the expenses of the past year, which amounted to $100, some idea of the immense influence the League must possess can be obtained. The question of working for a constabulary was discussed, and created considerable animosity. All the ministers were somewhat heated by the opposition to a constabulary, but they were effectually silenced by Hon. JOHN D. LYMAN, Secretary of State, who stated that the members should make an individual effort for the cause, instead of waiting and praying for the Almighty or a constabulary to do their work for them. It is very plain that the temperance men will build an elegant headstone for their party when they take their leave from the present political factions, as they propose to do.

THE P. L. L.'S AND E. T.'S.

The License law Republicans and Democrats do not affiliate here as they did in Massachusetts last Fall. The P. L. L.'s were organized in the Western part of the State, and the Democrats finding that the Republicans had an organization similar to theirs, and with the same name, immediately made a change, and adopted the title E. T., which is supposed to mean "Equal Taxation." Both are secret organizations, and are numerous throughout the State. Their plans are not known, but each will labor for party interests. The very fact that they are secret attracts the masses, and they are growing in membership and power daily.

GRANT CLUBS

are being formed throughout the State very rapidly. The Republicans have issued a circular, and committees are scouring the State, and with proper vouchers and books are obtaining the signatures of all voters who will support Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. All doubtful men are spotted, and they are proceeding cautiously and with some show of success. The whole State is aroused, and every voter will be obliged to declare his principles, or acknowledge that he is in that condition best described by the phrase "Astride the fence." There seems to be one person in each State who wishes to be Vice-President on the Grant ticket, and the name of Ex-Gov. FREDERICK SMYTHE is used in that connection in New-Hampshire.

THE LEGISLATURE

will be changed somewhat from last year, it is expected. There are seventy-five close and doubtful towns, which are liable to give a small majority for either candidate. Last year the Senate was composed of nine Republicans and three Democrats, and the House of two hundred and two Republicans and one hundred and twenty-eight Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of six in the former and seventy-four in the latter. In the Portsmouth, Concord and Lebanon Senatorial districts there will be a sharp contest, and while the Democrats claim that they will gain three Senators, the Republicans admit that they will gain one. It is also believed by leading men on both sides that the Republican majority in the House will be reduced to fifty, and perhaps less. The Governor's Council consists of four Republicans and one Democrat, and it is expected that the former will lose the Second District this year, which will make the Council three to two. It is conceded on all hands that a revolution will transpire, the magnitude of which will depend almost entirely upon the action of Congress during the next few weeks, and it New-Hampshire be lost to the Republicans that body will be to blame.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

As New-Hampshire is chiefly an agricultural State, the present apathy of trade felt in all the manufacturing States most severely, does not have so direct an effect in this section of New-England. The money market is nearly always "tight" with the farmers, and as they are always able to procure food and clothing, dull times alter their condition only in a small degree. In the manufacturing places, however—in Manchester, Nashua, Dover, Great Falls and elsewhere, business has received a check which threatens ruin to manufacturers and starvation to mechanics and operatives. Some of the mills are running on short time, some firms have or are cutting down the wages of operatives and mechanics, and none of the mills are paying even a fair percentage on the outlays being made, small as they are, comparatively. The "masterly inactivity" of Congress on all questions pertaining to the vital interests of this State and the whole country, is the main cause of this state of things, and thousands of patriots are waiting here, as in other States, for their Senators and Representatives to solve the problems before them, and to accomplish that which will render them prosperous and contented once more. VIGIL.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Question of Registration—Gen. Hancock's Order Revoking Gen. Sheridan's Instructions.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.—Printed "Memoranda of disqualifications for the guidance of the Boards of Registrars under the Military bill passed March 2, 1867, and the bill supplementary thereto," and "questions to be answered by persons proposing to register," were distributed from these Headquarters in the month of May, 1867, to the members of the Boards of Registration, then in existence in the States of Louisiana and Texas, for the registration of "the male citizens of the United States" who are qualified to vote for delegates under the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

These "Memoranda" and "Questions" are as follows:

Memoranda of Disqualifications, for the Guidance of the Boards of Registrars, under the Military Bill, passed March 2, 1867, and the Bill Supplementary thereto.

I. Every person who has acted as United States Senator or Representative.

II. All who have acted as Electors and President or Vice-President.

III. Every person who held any position in the army or navy of the United States.

IV. All persons who held any position under the United States, in which they were required to take an oath before they entered upon the duties of office; such as officers in the Custom-house, Post-office, Mint, Judges, and all officers of the United States Courts, United States Marshals and Deputies.

V. All who have been Governor of the State, State Senator or Representative, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and all officers provided for in the Constitutions of the State, made in 1845 and 1852, including Judges of Courts, Justices of the Peace, Clerks of Courts and Deputies, Sheriffs and Deputies, Constables and Deputies, Tax Collectors, Assessors, Coroners, Police Jurors, Auctioneers, Pilots, Harbor Masters, Recorders of Conveyance and Mortgages, Parish Recorders, Notaries Public, and all commissioned officers in the State Militia. Every person who has acted as Mayor of the city, Treasurer, Controller, Recorder, Alderman, Assistant Alderman, Assessor, Tax Collector, Administrator of the Charity Hospital, a member of the Board of Health, a Commissioner of Elections and his Clerks, Chief of Police, Lieutenant of Police, and all who have served on the Police force. Wardens and Under Wardens of the Parish Prison and Workhouse. Board of School Directors, City Surgeons and Deputies, Street Commissioner and Deputies, City Attorney and Assistant Attorney. Superintendent of Public Schools, Inspectors of Tobacco, Flour, Beef and Pork, and Weights and Measures, Managers of the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, and Sextons and Cemeteries.

All who in 1862 and 1864 registered themselves as aliens, or who obtained protection papers from the representatives of foreign Powers.

Any person who at any time held any of the above offices, and who afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, are disqualified from voting.

Questions to be Answered by Persons Proposing to Register.

I. Have you been United States Senator, Representative or Elector of President or Vice-President, at any time before Jan. 26, 1861?

II. Did you hold any office under the United States Government, of any kind whatsoever, before Jan. 26, 1861.

III. Did you hold any office under the Government of this State, of any kind whatsoever, to which you were elected or appointed, prior to Jan. 36, 1861?

IV. Did you hold any office under the City Government, of any kind whatsoever, to which you were elected or appointed prior to Jan. 26, 1861?

V. Did you in 1862 or 1864 register yourself as an alien, or did you obtain protection papers from the representative of any foreign Power?

In case any of the preceding questions are answered "Yes," or should you know they ought to be so answered, it would be proper to ask the following:

VI. Were you in the Confederate service, military, naval or civil, or did you give aid and comfort to those engaged in hostility to the United States?

If answered "Yes," or if you know it to be so, they must not be registered.

Grave differences of opinion exist among the best informed and most conscientious citizens of the United States, and the highest functionaries of the National Government, as to the proper construction to be given to the acts of Congress, prescribing the qualifications entitling persons to be registered as voters and to exercise the right of suffrage to be holden under the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the acts supplementary thereto. Such differences of opinion are necessary incidents to the imperfection of human language when employed in the work of legislation.

Upon examining those acts, the Commanding-General finds himself constrained to dissent from the construction given to them in the "Memoranda" referred to. This construction would, of course, necessarily exclude all offices created under special acts of the State Legislature, including all officers of municipal corporations, and of institutions organized for the dispensation of charity, under the authority of such special laws. Such a construction, in the opinion of the Major-General Commanding, has no support in the language of the acts of Congress passed on the 2d and 23d of March, 1867, which were the only acts in existence when these "Memoranda" were distributed. Since that time, however, what was before, in the opinion of the Commanding-General, only an error of construction, would now be a contravention of the law, as amended and defined in the act of July 19, 1867.

The Major-General Commanding also dissents from various other points in the construction given to the disqualifying clauses of the acts in question, as shown by the "memoranda" referred to, but he will add nothing further to what he has already said on the subject, because his individual opinions cannot rightfully have, and ought not to have, any influence upon the Boards of Registration in the discharge of the duties expressly imposed upon, and intrusted to them by these acts of Congress as they now stand. The Boards of Registration are bodies created by law, with certain limited, defined judicial powers. It is made their especial duty "to ascertain, upon such facts as they can obtain, whether any person applying is entitled to be registered" under the acts. Their decisions upon the cases of individual applicants are final as to the right, unless appeals are taken, in the proper form, and carried before competent superior authority for revision; and like the members of ordinary courts, engaged in the exercise of judicial functions, it is the bounden duty of the members of the Boards of Registration to decide upon the questions as to the right of any applicant, on the facts before them, and in obedience to the provisions of the law. Since the passage of the act of July 10, 1867, it is not only the right, but the solemn duty of the members of these Boards, each for himself, and under the sanction of his oath of office, to interpret the provisions of the acts from which the authority of the Boards was derived, and to decide upon each case according to the best of his own judgment.

The distribution of the above "Memoranda," was well calculated to produce the impression in the minds of the members of Boards of Registration, that they constituted rules prescribed to them for their government in the discharge of their official duties, which they were required to obey; and it seems certain from various communications of facts in relation to the mode of carrying out the registration, that they were so regarded by the members of the Boards, and that they not only influenced, but in point of fact controlled the proceedings of the different Boards.

In consequence of this, and as the time for the revision of the registration in the State of Texas is now at hand, and the duty of making the revision will, it is probable, in a great degree be performed by persons who are members of the Boards of Registration, to which the "Memoranda" in question were distributed for their guidance, the Major-General Commanding deems it of importance that the members of the Boards of Registration, and the people at large should be informed that the "Memoranda" before referred to, distributed from the Headquarters of this military District, are null and of no effect, and are not now to be regarded by the Boards of Registration in making their decisions; and that the members of the Boards are to look to the laws, and to the laws alone, for the rules which are to govern them in the discharge of the delicate and important duties imposed upon them. For this purpose they will be furnished with copies of the acts of Congress relating to this subject, and of the amendment (known as article 16) to the Constitution of the United States.

In case of questions arising as to the right of any individual to be registered, the person deeming himself aggrieved is entitled to his appeal from the decision of the Board, and the Boards are directed to make a full statement of the facts in such cases, and to forward the same to these headquarters without unnecessary delay.

By command of Major-Gen. HANCOCK.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE KUKLUX KLAN.

The Rebel Organization in Tennessee—Its Outrages upon Unoffending Men.

From the Nashville Press & Times, Jan. 15.

For something like six months past, perhaps longer, there has existed in the counties of Giles and Maury, a rebel organization under the euphonious soubriquet of the "Kuklux Klan." How or by whom it was originated, we are unable to state; but certain it is that, commencing probably at the town of Pulaski, this secret society has spread out until it embraces nearly all the young men of rebel proclivities in the two counties above mentioned. The organization was represented to outsiders as a harmless conclave of congenial and convivial spirits to encourage tournaments, masquerades, &c. Under this guise the leaders of the "Kuklux" held their meetings, established their lodges, swept in their members by scores and hundreds, and perfected their plans for terrorizing the whole region, and rendering the lives and the property of Union men unsafe. We doubt not that the object of this conclave, which seems to be characterized by the same animus that inspired the rebel leaders, is to drive Union men out of the country, or at least keep them in constant alarm, and to overawe the negroes and prevent them from exercising their rights at the ballot-box.

Having completed their organization, the leaders of this secret society, finding themselves at the head of a large number of ignorant, reckless young men, have felt themselves, of late, in a situation to commence operations. The riot at Pulaski was but one of the recent outrages of this villainous rebel crew. We have the facts in connection with a dastardly outrage perpetrated last Saturday upon several unoffending men, which shows conclusively that this secret clan of rebels is assuming an activity toward the accomplishment of their peculiar ends which should make it an object of attention upon the part of the military authorities of this Department.

Last Saturday night a party of some twenty or twenty-five members of the "Kuklux Klan" collected at the town of Lynnville, some twelve miles north of Pulaski, in Giles County, and proceeded to a plantation near by, upon which is employed a Union man, against whom, it seems, they felt the greatest animosity on account, doubtless, of his outspoken boldness as a Republican. This man, named FRANK DICKINSON, and four colored men, named respectively JACK WHITE, EPHRAIM JOHNSON, JORDAN GREGORY and THOMAS WHITE, the gang of outlaws took from the house and carried into a piece of woods near by. Here DICKINSON, the white man, JACK WHITE and THOMAS WHITE, were secured, their hands being tied behind them, after which they were beaten in a terrible manner with beech goads. Four men were engaged at one time in beating one of the colored men, who received not less than one hundred lashes. For some cause the other colored men were not whipped, but were compelled to stand by and witness this outrage upon their companions. After having beaten DICKINSON and the two other men to their heart's content, the gang withdrew from the spot. They were all armed with navy revolvers, wore masks, and were commanded by a Major and Lieutenant, the men obeying their leaders as though they were in a regular military organization.

Relief for South Carolina Planters—Circular by Gen. Scott.

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16, 1868.

CIRCULAR LETTER—The Government having again charged the Assistant Commissioner with the duty of distributing food among the people of this State, for the double purpose of preventing suffering from the destitution now common in many localities, and to enable the people to provide against a recurrence of the like destitution in future, it becomes necessary, in order to accomplish the object designed, to adopt such a system of distribution for the supplies thus loaned as will most effectually both accomplish the objects above named and insure to the Government the repayment of its means. This end can only be attained by a well regulated system of labor—for from such a system alone can it be expected that any degree of prosperity will follow. It will be found impossible to distribute food to the needy thousands as individuals, but only as communities.

The sad experience of the past year should have given a lesson of profit to all. Hundreds of people were the recipients of the charity of the Government, who claimed to be planting at the time they were fed, but who upon investigation were discovered to be either idling away their time, or engaged in cultivating a small patch, the whole products of which could not subsist them for more than a month or two; others received aid who were located on barren and worn out lands, upon which, even by the most severe labor, it was impossible to produce a subsistence; while yet a third class, without any pecuniary means, entered into arrangements whereby they gave one-half or one-third of their time to the land-owner, and during the remainder attempted to dig out a subsistence for themselves without either animals to assist them or food to live upon.

To continue in these foolish attempts to obtain a livelihood will result in the complete prostration of every interest of the country, and to foster such folly by squandering Government rations on such people would be criminal on the part of the agent charged with their distribution. It is, therefore, the intention of the Assistant Commissioner to issue food in future to the extent allowed by the Government, to those persons only who he is satisfied are so employed that they will be able to repay to the Government the amount loaned, as well as to place themselves beyond the possibility of want during the following year. To accomplish this object, responsible persons will be appointed agents of distribution in each locality where destitution exists, who will be held strictly accountable for the reliability and industry of the consumers. They will be instructed to take from the recipients a bond, giving a lien upon the crops to be grown, and other products of industry and personal property.

The Assistant Commissioner must be satisfied that each applicant has planted or is about to plant a sufficient number of acres in cereals to insure his provisions for the next year without purchase. To parties engaged wholly or to an undue extent in the cultivation of cotton, no assistance will be rendered. Duly appointed officers and agents of this Bureau will be instructed to frequently and carefully inspect the plantations of those who are the recipients of assistance, and if it shall at any time be found that they are likely to fail to fulfill their obligations, all necessary measures will be taken to protect the interests of the Government.

The Assistant Commissioner desires it to be understood that the amount of assistance that he is authorized to render is limited, and it is therefore necessary that all persons who have private resources at command should avail themselves of such, these supplies being only intended by the Government to relieve the most extreme cases of destitution.

R. K. SCOTT, Brevet Major-Gen.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Official—H. NEIDE, First Lieutenant 44th Infantry, Brevet Major A. A. A. G.

Shocking Outrage by Negroes in South Carolina.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Jan. 16.

About eleven o'clock Friday night last five negroes came to the store of Mr. M. A. MULDROW, in Darlington District, about nine miles from the Court House, and rapping up the clerk, Mr. R. SUGS, asked admittance. Mr. SUGS inquired who they were, and receiving the answer that they were friends come to trade with him, opened the door of the store. Four negroes, armed with double-barrelled shot guns, entered, and placing their weapons in the corner of the room, commenced examining goods, remarking that they were in the employ of the railroad, had just been paid off, and desired to make purchases to the extent of $10 each. About $50 worth of goods were selected, when one of the number asked Mr. SUGS if he could change a Treasury note of the denomination of $100. The wife of Mr. SUGS, who was in an adjoining room, heard the remark, and her suspicions being excited by it, she went out of the back door to the house of a gentleman named WYNDHAM, and requested him to come to the store, and in case any trouble should occur to render Mr. SUGS what assistance he could. Mr. WYNDHAM complied, taking a gun with him, and as he reached the store heard the report of a shot. He threw open the door, and was immediately fired upon five times by the negroes. He returned the fire, when they rushed upon him and seized his gun, and a scuffle ensued, during which he managed to effect his escape, and repairing to Mr. MULDROW's house, reported the condition of affairs. As soon as the latter could dress and arm himself, he ran to the store, accompanied by Mr. WYNDHAM. There all was quiet, and entering they found the shelves of the store completely stripped, the money-desk robbed, and the clerk, Mr. SUGS, lying dead on the floor, a load of buckshot having passed through his head. From this melancholy scene Messrs. MULDROW and WYNDHAM went to the house of the latter, where they found that Mr. WYNDHAM's father-in-law had been dangerously shot twice in the head, and his wife in three different places on the person by the same party of negroes.

The Fire in Indianola, Texas—Destruction of the Post-Office, Custom-House and Many Other Buildings.

The Indianola (Texas) *Bulletin* contains a full account of the fire in that city on the morning of the 3d inst., which we condense as follows:

"The fire originated in the building on Main-street, belonging to Mr. DUDLEY SCHULTZ, and occupied by SHIPLEY & Co., commission merchants. The wind blowing strongly from the south at the time, it immediately communicated to the adjoining building on the corner, of Messrs. DOVE & SCHULTZ, grocers, taking in its fiery course the warehouse of Messrs. DALE & ASHWORTH; the flames, which no human exertions could subdue, then extending to the store and dwelling of JOHN H. DALE, destroying in its course the large building of W. P. MILBY, in which was the auction room of MURDOCK & MILBY, the District Clerk's office, and the drug-store of DAVID LEWIS. The large and beautiful building known as the Ohler House, then took fire, and the entire building, with nearly all of its contents, was totally destroyed. The flames then spread to the Custom-House, on the opposite side of the street, which was consumed. The adjoining house was pulled down, which, with the great exertions of the citizens, prevented the flames from spreading further. The post-office, which was also in Lewis's building, was destroyed, but we learn that the books and mail matter were saved. The number of buildings destroyed is fourteen, in the very heart of our city, nearly all of them devoted to commercial purposes. The following is a statement of the losses incurred by the fire as near as can be estimated at the present time:

Dudley Schultz, three frame buildings, $4,000; Dove & Schultz, goods, etc., $3,000; Shipley & Co., goods, $2,000; J. H. Dale, three buildings, $7,000; Dale & Ashworth, and J. H. Dale, goods, $2,000; C. S. Walker, $800; Dr. J. M. Reuss, building, $3,000; Dr. David Lewis, drug store, $3,000; W. P. Milby, buildings, $6,000; Ohler & Fee, hotel and furniture, $40,000; G. Granger, custom-house building, $2,000; Mrs. S. A. Benton, printing materials, $1,200; Mrs. M. Vollers, damage to goods, $3,000; Mrs. M. Harrison, $800; United States Government, goods in bond, $7,000; Mrs. C. Taylor, clothing and valuables, $500.

This terrible fire has almost ruined some of our citizens who had their all invested in much of the property destroyed. There was but little insurance on the property lost, which makes the loss fall heavily on the parties interested."

The *Times* praises the soldiers of the garrison and the sailors of the shipping in port for their assistance in fighting the fire, and censures the City Government for its continual failure to organize a fire department and provide it with the needed apparatus. The *Times* says:

"Mr. SAFFORD and Mr. WILSON, belonging to the house of SHIPLEY & Co., general merchants, who were burnt out, were arrested on suspicion of having set the premises on fire. After a long examination, WILSON was discharged from custody, and Mr. SAFFORD retained under durance, until he can find bail for his appearance at the District Court, which is fixed at $10,000. Mr. SAFFORD was the clerk, and Mr. WILSON one of the partners. From the evidence elicited the fire broke out in one of the warehouses occupied by the firm alluded to, where business has been conducted in rather a fast way, according to the testimony. Subsequently Mr. SAFFORD was released, the testimony not being sufficient to detain him."

The Wrecks at the Gosport Navy-yard—Efforts to Raise Them.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal, Jan. 17.

The raising of the hulks of the men-of-war destroyed at Gosport Navy-yard during the late war, proves a more difficult undertaking than the contractors anticipated. Not long ago, the job of raising the remains of the old *Delaware*, a seventy-four gun ship, lying off the dry-dock, was almost accomplished, when some portion of the hoisting machinery gave way and the mighty mass of timber and mud slowly settled until its huge bulk again nestled in its channel-bed on the bottom of the Elizabeth, and the work was abandoned for the time. A like destiny seems to await the wreck of the *Columbus*, an old style ship of the same class and proportions as the *Delaware*, and which is sunken only a few rods distant. Workmen have now been employed upon the *Columbus* for the last seven or eight months, endeavoring to get her securely afloat. Several times the hulk has been on top of the water, and the work of the wreckers seemed just on the eve of completion, when by some strange fatality something would obstruct the progress of the work and render all the combined labor of weeks and months of no avail. The attempt to pump out and raise the *Columbus* on Friday proved a failure. The wreck was almost afloat and ready to be towed into the dry-dock, when an accident occurred which prostrated everything, and the work is now to be done over. However, not discouraged, those engaged in the undertaking have gone cheerfully to work again.

The sunken wrecks in the Navy-yard harbor now consist of but five—the *Pennsylvania*, the *Raritan*, the *Columbia*, the *Plymouth*, the *Delaware*, and the *Columbus*. The four first hulks lie embedded in the mud between the yard and St. Helena, on the St. Helena side of the channel. The hulks of the two latter vessels are sunk just above the dry-dock. The two dismantled ships, the *United States* and *Germantown*, after the evacuation of the yard by the Confederates in 1862, were cut up and sold for cord wood, and their old metal consigned to the navy store. The remains of the *Merrimac*, a fine ship that was destroyed by the Federals in '61, and afterward rebuilt by the Confederates as an iron-clad, and subsequently blown up at the lower extremity of our harbor, having been entirely taken up and removed from the harbor by Messrs. BROWN, MALTBY & Co. The remains of the storeship Brandywine, accidently destroyed by fire at the Navy-yard in '64, have also been successfully raised and removed by the same wrecking company. None of the wrecks now remaining obstruct the navigable water at the yard, but the Government is anxious to have them out of the way and the harbor clear.

Commencement at Yale—Association of Alumni in New-York.

We take the following paragraphs from the College *Courant* of last week:

"We made mention at last Commencement that some changes were contemplated for the exercises another year. Prof. NORTHROP has announced to the Senior class that it has been decided to have but one session for the class exercises, and this will be in the forenoon. There will be but sixteen or eighteen speakers. Any one whose scholarship ranks him as high as a dissertationist can compete for a position on the programme. The articles are to be handed in before the last week of this present term, that is, by the middle of April, three months previous to Commencement. Those presenting the best articles will occupy positions on the programme. By this arrangement the whole afternoon can be spent at the Alumni dinner.

We have been asked several times, by Yale graduates residing in New-York, to bring this subject to the attention of the Alumni residing there. There seems to be a general desire on the part of every graduate in the metropolis to have such an organization formed. The great difficulty seems to be to find the right men to start the enterprise."

Niagara Falls in Winter—The Ice Bridge.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* has the following in relation to the Winter scenery about the Falls:

"The extreme cold weather last week formed a great deal of ice in the river and lake above. The prevailing wind blew the spray upon the trees on the islands and near the ferry until they were loaded with ice clear as crystal and presenting a most beautiful appearance. Huge icicles form on overhanging rocks from the spray and from water issuing from the banks, the latter giving the icicles beautiful hues of variegated colors. Mountains of solid ice, formed from the constant accretions of spray, rise in various places from the rocks at the foot of the Falls and aspire to an even height with the Cataract itself. Thus Niagara is now to be seen in a Winter dress of rare splendor, well worth a long journey to view. Last Saturday an ice-bridge formed below the Falls, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen have since crossed thereon at the ferry, and some even from Goat Island. The river was running vast quantities of slush ice which very soon formed a wide bridge after the passage was once arrested. The bridge extended from near the tower to nearly half-way to Suspension Bridge. It is of great thickness and solidity and bids fair to remain for a considerable length of time."

Atrocious Murder in Alabama.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Jan. 9.

A gentleman of this city has received information of a most atrocious murder committed a few days ago, at or near Demopolis, of which Mr. JOHN W. HENLEY, a promising young lawyer of that town, was the victim.

The account is that Mr. HENLEY had gone to the house of Dr. JAMES R. JONES to meet some gentlemen on professional business. Dr. JONES invited these gentlemen inside his house, but did not invite Mr. HENLEY, leaving him sitting outside. After a time Mr. HENLEY went in of his own motion, when he was asked by Dr. JONES what he wanted there and why he entered the house uninvited. Mr. HENLEY replied that he had come to the house on business, and proposed that they be seated and talk the matter over. After some further angry words on the part of JONES, who characterized HENLEY's presence as an intrusion and an insult, he drew a pistol and shot Mr. HENLEY through the body, inflicting a wound that produced speedy death. Mr. JONES fled, and at last accounts had not been apprehended.

A Blow at Lotteries in New-Hampshire.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, Jan. 15.

A few years ago, on suggestion of the Attorney-General, a law was enacted which made the deposit of lottery circulars in any post-office in the State a punishable offence. This could not be avoided—it came pat to the point. The prosecuting officer of the State has watched the operations very closely for months past, but not till recently has he been able to detect a positive and marked case. A deposit was made some time ago of thousands of such letters in the Milford Post-office, and soon replies began to come, and the manager once a week came to the office from Boston, bagged his game, and returned. But Sheriff SCOTT being put on duty in the case, arrested the operator, one A. C. MANNING of Boston, who was held to bail by the Police Court, indicted by the Grand Jury, pleaded guilty, and adjusted the matter by the payment of one thousand dollars into the county treasury and the settlement of all costs. There were fifty cases against him. This is but the beginning of the prosecutions, if the managers continue to give opportunity, for the execution of the law.

The New-Orleans Prize Money.

Hon. G. A. HALSEY, of New-Jersey, has written the following letter to the Mayor of Jersey City, in reply to a communication from him in behalf of the Farragut and Porter New-Orleans Prize Association of that city:

Hon. James Gopsill:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th inst., in behalf of the "Farragut and Porter Prize Association," has been received.

I have delayed answering in order to get all the information possible, in reference to the present *status* of the case. I find that at the time New-Orleans was captured, a large number of steamers, gunboats and other property was captured by the army and navy, but there being no United States Courts in Louisiana at that time, no action was taken in reference to the captured property, and it appears that the United States Courts have no authority to adjust the case now. In order to have it settled, Gen. BUTLER has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, which, should it pass, will settle the whole matter. BUTLER's bill is now before the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. WILSON, the Chairman of that Committee, told me he would have it brought up early in January; and I hope for a favorable report. The bill has not been printed, therefore it is impossible to give an idea of its provisions.

I do not see why steamers and other property captured on our rivers are not subject to the laws of war equally with those captured on the ocean, and I beg you will assure the "Farragut and Porter Prize Association" that I will do all that I possibly can to protect their rights and advance their interests.

I think Congress will act with great care when the subject of finance comes to be decided, and I must confess that I sometimes feel the responsibility of representing two hundred thousand people is very great, especially when I see so many reckless men in high places, and think how little they care for the welfare of their country.

I am giving the subject of taxation considerable attention, and I hope that we will be able to devise such measures as will compel the distillers to pay the tax on whisky, and if possible relieve the manufacturers from the heavy burden now imposed by law. Members feel the necessity of economy, and I hope to see it carried out in every way possible, as the burden of taxation is hard to be borne, now that the business and commerce of the country is at a stand.

It would give me pleasure to meet some of the gentlemen who are interested in the Prize case, and consult with them about it. Yours, very truly,

GEO. A. HALSEY.

Conservative Conference in Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Jan. 15.

Pursuant to invitations sent out to all parts of the State by the Constitutional Union Central Executive Committee, a large number of the most prominent citizens of the State from all sections met in conference with that Committee yesterday morning at the Exchange Hotel. The Conference we suppose to be a private one for advising the gentlemen of the Committee. It is only proper now to say, that it was harmonious and united, and will doubtless agree to-day upon a definite line of action for all the people of the State who desire to defeat the proposed Radical Constitution. At the Conference we had the pleasure of seeing and hearing from men like Hon. A. B. Moore, Judge W. P. Chilton, Hon. Alex. White, Gen. Jas. H. Clanton, Gen. E. W. Pettus, Hon. A. B. Cooper, Hon. Thos. A. Walker, Hon. Walter H. Crenshaw, Hon. W. H. Barnes, Hon. Richard W. Walker, Robert Tyler, Esq., Judge S. F. Rice, Major H. C. Semple, W. H. Northington, Esq., and many others of our most distinguished citizens from every quarter of the State. We were glad to see that the editorial fraternity was ably represented.

Mr. Shellabarger's Health.

A gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of the 11th inst.:

"I read a dispatch in the *Gazette* some days since, (from their Columbus correspondent,) stating that there was a probability of a vacancy in this, the Seventh Congressional District, by the resignation of our very able and popular representative, Hon. S. SHELLABARGER, in consequence of ill health. By whose authority the statement was made I have no means of knowing. It was not by Mr. SHELLABARGER—probably by gentlemen interested, and hoping that such might be the case. To allay all anxiety on the part of such aspiring gentlemen, I will relieve their minds by stating that there will not be any such expected vacancy by resignation. Mr. SHELLABARGER's health is gradually improving, and every encouragement given him by the best medical talent in this country of his recovery."

Large Dividend by a Hartford Bank.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Jan. 18.

The directors of the First National Bank of this city yesterday declared a stock dividend of thirty per cent., ($150,000,) payable out of the surplus funds on the 1st of February next. This will give at the rate of three shares of new for every ten shares of old stock of the bank. The capital stock is increased 1,500 shares, making the capital of the bank $650,000, instead of $500,000. The bank had $200,000 surplus on the 1st of January, and the securities held by the bank are said to be worth $100,000 premium. The First National was the first bank in the city to change from a State to a national institution, and has been very successfully managed from the start.

SHAD FISHING.—The work commenced last week in earnest in Back River—the fishing being principally in this river—although it extends to Five Fathom, Fort Pulaski and the Ogeechee. The fishing thus far has been poor in the Ogeechee, but in the low parts of Savannah River a few have been taken—averaging half a dozen at a haul—the fish being generally scarce. On Saturday morning last over one hundred shad were brought into the market dock and sent to the market, where the white sold for seventy-five cents, and the hickory from forty to fifty cents.—*Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Jan. 13.*

PERSONAL.—The following is a list of Americans registered at Messrs. J. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, from the 26th of December, 1867, to the 2d January, 1868: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clark, Mrs. Montgomery Gibbs, the Misses Gibbs, Mr. James A. Bain. Boston—Dr. Frank Livermore, Mr. G. A. Brackett, Mr. S. A. Holman. San Francisco—Mr. W. Melvin Smith. St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. James L. Butler. Rhode Island—Dr. Edward Krane. Geneva—Mr. Lucien Pavarin. Paris—Mr. F. L. Murdoch, the Misses Murdoch.

GRAIN IN GEORGIA.—While a majority of planters in the southern and western portions of the State have become bankrupt in their attempt to raise cotton, every farmer in Northern Georgia has made money by raising wheat and corn. One farmer in a county north of this, who never made any money, even before the war, on the cotton sensation, cleared $3,000 this year by raising wheat.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Opinion, Jan. 14.*

GENERAL ITEMS.

On the 15th of August, 1859, Capt. U. S., now Gen. GRANT, was an applicant for the position of County Engineer for St. Louis. He was strongly recommended for the position by JOHN F. DARBY, JOHN HOW, C. W. FORD, THOS. E. TUTT, W. S. EATON, THOS. MARSHALL, and other citizens. The application was returned to GRANT at the time, with the word "rejected" indorsed on it. On looking over these records in St. Louis on the 15th inst., it was discovered that the word had been effaced, and the term "not appointed" substituted.

In a private letter to a friend in Boston, Mr. ALBERT BIERSTADT says: "I was invited to send my pictures to the Royal Palace at Osborne for Her Majesty and the Royal family to see; I was also desired to accompany them. I did so, and was much pleased with the very kind manner in which I was received. Her Majesty is a very charming and agreeable lady, and makes one feel quite at home in her presence. She seemed much pleased with my works. I was then invited to see the palace, partake of lunch, &c.

The ship *Black Prince*, Capt. COCHRANE, which sailed from Boston, Dec. 9, for Savannah, and for the safety of which fears were entertained, arrived at Apalachicola, Dec. 27. She encountered a tremendous gale, and being in ballast, Capt. COCHRANE writes, he dared not bring her to the wind, because he knew that she would be thrown on her beam ends and probably founder; he was, therefore, compelled to let her fly before the wind under bare poles until the gale moderated. She sustained no damage, and at last accounts was loading for Liverpool.

Western papers say that ANNA DICKINSON had some very severe experience on her Minnesota tour just completed, including a sleigh-ride on the Minnesota River from Winona to La Crosse on the 11th inst., without a halt during the whole thirty miles, and with only a single buffalo robe for shelter. The weather was very severe, and Miss DICKINSON and her driver came near perishing with cold.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of Williamsburgh, is to read before the New-Haven Colony Historical Society on Monday evening, 20th inst., a paper commemorative of the "Life and services of the late Rear-Admiral ANDREW H. FOOTE."

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of Ohio, resigned his office in order to enable him to devote his time to the new evening paper to be published in Cincinnati.

Hon. HENRY W. ROGERS has been elected President of the Buffalo Historical Society, Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE having declined a reelection.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

At the annual session of the Union League of Maryland the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, by the Maryland State Grand Council of the Union League of America, That Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT is our first choice for President of the United States.

A meeting of negroes in Mississippi recently responded to Gen. GILLEM's order requiring the blacks to go to work to make an honest support, and requested him to modify his order so as to embrace whites as well as blacks in its provisions.

Gov. HALL, of Colorado, has applied to the authorities at Washington to allow the Legislature to prolong its session beyond the time allowed by law.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has understood for some time past that Ex-Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, favors the nomination of Gen. GRANT.

The official count shows the total vote of Colorado at the last election for members of the Legislature to have been 9,245.

The Colorado Legislature has fixed its next meeting for the first Monday in January, 1870.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of the value of paper money, as compared with gold coin, so far as its solution depends upon a final judicial construction of the acts of Congress providing both kinds of money, is rapidly approaching a determination.

Independently, however, of the meaning of those statutes, an apparent difference in the relative values of the two kinds of money was manifested very soon after the passage of the Legal-tender act, and still exists. It has been unaffected, so far as any one can perceive, by a series of decisions in different State Courts, to the effect that the acts of Congress have declared the two kinds of money to be equivalent.

It may therefore be presumed that if the Supreme Court of the United States should decide that a gold contract may be satisfied by a tender of paper money of an equal nominal amount to the sum specified in the contract, no sensible appreciation in the apparent value of paper money, as compared with gold coin, will immediately follow.

As the two kinds of money have been provided by law, and will continue to coexist throughout the country, it is evident that every man, woman and child, by whom or in whose behalf any money is used, has a direct and an immediate interest in the subject—an interest which will not be diminished by any possible decision of the Courts.

The question is one which the public has, ever since the difference alluded to first became palpable, been practically deciding for itself. Daily, transactions have been entered into, in which the discrimination between hard money and paper currency has been made by individuals, and the decision of men actually engaged in operations of trade has been prompt, uniform and definite. In the Courts, there has been uncertainty and conflict of opinion. Some tribunals have not failed to perceive what is evident to the observation of men not trained in schools; others have declared without a dissenting voice, by formal judgments, that legal-tender notes are the equivalent of gold and silver; while similar adjudications have in other cases been rendered by divided Courts. The cause of this difficulty will be found to lie in the fact, that the questions were novel in their character. The idea of two coexisting currencies was unfamiliar to this generation, and until 1862, had been practically unknown in the history of this Government. Neither the Judges nor the Bar have been in the habit of considering questions, which, perhaps, have seemed to them better fitted to attract and interest a mere student of political economy, than to engage the attention of men called upon to deal instantly and earnestly with matters to be met, considered and determined. They have been led unconsciously to throw around the idea of money a mystery which does not belong to it. They have been led into a peculiar train of thought, which has conducted them to the conclusion that there is something in the public interest and in the policy which the Government has established which compels them to overlook what would otherwise seem to be the apparent fact, that there is an essential difference between the coined credit of the Government and the money which has been coined by the Government.

The radical error which runs through all the cases in which it has been decided that paper is the equivalent of gold, lies in this particular point: it is supposed that Congress intended to make the two equivalent. In these papers the objective point will be to show that Congress did not intend to make the two equivalent, and that, therefore, the Courts are not bound to be blind, and not to see what every other individual in the community not only sees but acts upon.

In order to arrive at the proper solution of the question and view it in its true bearings, it will be useful to observe the condition of the parties to any imaginable gold contract, narrowly notice their action and see how the question practically affects them. If merchandise to-day is sold for gold, payment in paper currency, without regard in the difference in value, would be monstrous.

There has been no gold contract made since the passage of the Legal-tender act, which can be satisfied in paper currency at its nominal value without injury to the party entitled to receive payment.

This is equally true of all gold contracts made before the passage of the Legal-tender act. Take the following case, which is stated at length in order to show the fair operation of a gold contract: A citizen in 1851 had a certain amount of capital which he wished to employ in the safest manner. He would not expose it to the risks which attend active production, and was content to receive from it those moderate returns and moderate profits which are consistent with the greatest safety, and which are denominated "interest." Another wanted to use that amount of capital actively, we may suppose, to improve land. The one wished to lend his capital and the other to secure it as a loan on the security of the land; and they agreed and both intended that the borrower should return an equivalent. What did they do? The most important object they had in view was to secure that result by giving stability to their contract. It was not a new object, or one which they of all men first perceived to be important. It has been the vital consideration which has actuated men always in the adjustment of their contracts. It was the vital consideration which induced men first to adopt gold as the common standard of value. In order to secure that coveted stability, these parties specified in their contract that the amount should be paid in gold or silver coin. They were men who were fairly intelligent. They knew that from a time remote in social history gold and silver have been selected by the civilized world, by common consent as a standard of value by reason of their peculiar stability. They knew that our Government had, for a series of years, and after mature deliberation and discussion, finally settled upon and adopted a hard-money policy. They knew, furthermore, that, in the progress of civilization, Governments had early seen the great use and advantage which could be derived by the people from the coining of the Government credit and the establishment of a paper circulation. They also knew that, without any designation of currency, the contract, when it matured, would be payable in the kind of currency in circulation at the time of its maturity. They also knew that our Government, although it had emphatically stated its preference for hard money, might, by stress of conceivable circumstance, be led to depart from that long-established policy. They also knew (for every one is presumed to know the laws of the community in which he lives) that, by the Constitution of our Government, it has the power to exercise the right of coining its credit whenever the public exigency seems to require it. They therefore proceeded to secure the single element of stability, and to that end they selected gold coin as the currency which should be paid and received in satisfaction of the contract.

Will it be suggested that such a contract is hard upon the debtor? Is there a careful business man to-day who would not prefer, in making a contract for the payment of $10,875, which has ten years to run, to stipulate for the payment of $7,500, in gold or silver coin, lawful money, than for the payment of $10,875 without such designation?

The borrower pledged the land to the lender as security for the payment of the coin.

The very state of things which the parties had foreseen came to pass. In February, 1862, the Government was led to depart from its long-established policy. It coined its credit in the shape of Treasury notes, and owing to the redundant amount of that issue, far more than to any circumstance affecting the credit of the Government, or any question as to the ability of the Government to pay its debts, by the operation of causes which are far beyond the power of Congress or the Courts to control, the paper currency became depreciated in reference to gold. What was the condition of the parties when that state of depreciation had advanced so far as to be noticeable and important? The lender had done nothing but his duty, his duty to society, by lending to another, for the purposes of active production, capital which he did not wish himself to use actively.

And the borrower—had he suffered? His land was situated in a certain locality; neither its value nor the value of its produce depended upon any act of Congress or the value of the currency of the country. It was worth just as much in exchange if the Legal-tender act had not been passed. It was entirely unaffected by the condition of the currency. It might not sell for so much at a particular time, but that would be because there was not a demand for land in that locality. Whatever it was worth he could get for it, whether it was paper or gold.

If the borrower consumed the borrowed capital in unproductive expenditure, although it were thus lost to the world, he has had all the enjoyment or other utility it was capable of affording, and if he has to return an equal value, he cannot complain. If he hoarded it he has it yet. If he employed it productively, the value of the produce is the same to him, whatever be the currency of the country. If disinclined to active employment of the borrowed capital, he could have returned it to the lender before 1862—or, if disposed to loan it to other, he could have taken the same precautions to guard against loss from depreciation.

If such a contract could be satisfied by a payment of legal-tender notes at their nominal value, the effect would be to deprive the lender of a part of his capital and transfer it to another. The language they used if they agreed that the debt should be paid in coin, is the same as that which the Government has used in those enactments which preceded the Legal-tender law, and in which it published and confirmed its devotion to a hard-money policy—the same as the language which the Government has adopted since the passage of the Legal-tender act, in creating those obligations which are payable in gold. If the law permits such a payment, it runs directly counter to the uniform practice of the Government in its financial operations. It fails to recognize the discrimination between the two kinds of currency which is made in the transactions by which men carry on the business of the country.

In the newspapers railroad mortgage bonds to the amount of millions are daily advertised, principal and interest payable in United States gold coin in the City of New-York. Merchants sell their goods for gold, for which checks are given, payable in gold, and the produce is recognized and universal. Not very long ago the repugnance of moral sentiment to a judicial exposition of the law applicable to a gold contract was strikingly illustrated by what occurred after a decision of one of the Courts in the City of New-York. The controversy was in respect to a charter party by the terms of which the freight was payable in gold, and the debtor firm was allowed to satisfy the amount due in legal-tender notes at their nominal value. A card appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES of 24th March, 1866, signed by the firm in whose favor the decision had been rendered, as follows:

"In the report of the case in several of the papers, it would seem that we are presented as intending to avail ourselves of the 'legal-tender law' to avoid the payment in gold, of a contract payable in gold.

Whatever may have been the technicalities presented on the trial, it was never our intention to avail ourselves of any defence to an obligation fairly made, to discharge it otherwise than according to its letter, payable in gold, meaning to be paid in gold coin of its full value according to its face.

Of course the controversy was on the fairness of the contract as made. If that shall appear to be established, we shall assume its full value in gold dollars, without reference to any legal discussion upon any other point."

In reference to these facts it may properly be said—it is passing strange that they should exist—and that the decisions of those Courts should be right which have declared gold and notes to be equivalent. They point directly to the existence of a natural law opposed to the decisions of those Courts, which must prevail against and overthrow them.

JAN. 13, 1868. J. J. T.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated motions, and the following *Enumerated Motions.*

Nos.
68—Doane et al. vs. Bank of North America.
69—Doane et al. vs. Dennison et al.
70—Belger vs. Dinsmore Pres.
71—Terhune vs. Dougherty.
72—Legget vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
73—Lillis vs. Ward et al.
75—Mendenhall vs. Klinck.
76—Moody vs. Osgood.
77—Rooke vs. Atwood.
78—Hayman vs. Herz.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
561—Snare vs. Ludlow.
611—Frobisher vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
212—Gregory vs. DeGroot.
685—Crowley vs. Clark.
849—State Bank of Newark vs. Sackett et al.
813—Townsend vs. White.
853—Fogg vs. Bassford.
977—Romaine vs. Lemlein.
913—Lellers vs. Schwartz et al.
903—Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.
519—Drew vs. Dam.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
375—Perkins et al. vs. McDevitt et al.
355—Rorke et al. vs Parker et al.
851—Frienholz et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
853—Hoffman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
859—Sloan vs. Luttger.
801—Mason vs. Cameron.
885—Hardity vs. Shields.
429—Christie vs. Haskell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
554—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Company.
554—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Company.
904—Motz, Administrator, vs. Roach et al.
854—Christie, Jr., vs. Moore et al.
294—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.
918—Carter vs. Binninger.
810—Recknow vs. Nomain.
826—Hecker vs. Schmidt.
808—Lord et al. vs. Burrill.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.
776—Gambrell et al. vs. Bell et al., Commis'rs.
736—Matthews vs. Macy et al.
830—Ellis vs. Douglass.
892—Campbell vs. Little.
624—Browner vs. The Mayor, &c.
760—Laws vs. Corwine.
972—Scheurman vs. Engel.
816—Com. Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum, Jr.
562—Commission's of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Company.
522—St. Nicholas Bank vs. Van Vleck.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

The third Monday Calendar will be called

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3561—Shapter vs. Doherty et al.
3330—Ward vs. Cent. Park, &c., Railroad Co.
3623—Hand vs. McNichol.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3559—Isenman vs. Hanfield.
3603—Cranston vs. Mowry.
3535—Lange, &c. vs. Havens et al.
3637—Primeant vs. Stewart.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.
3513—Brice et al. vs. Wear.
3607—Janeway vs. Levy.
3535—Hine vs. Crawford.
3275—Graham et al. vs. O'Brien.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2910—Herst vs. De Comeau.
1556—Merson vs. Hope.
3806—Wallace vs. Mayer.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3256—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.
3440—Duckworth vs. Greer et al.
3738—Coster vs. Peters.
3764—Scofield vs. Waldo.
3343—Becker vs. De Forest.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
1650—Tomb vs. Johnson.
1680—Wilson vs. Butler.
2638—Nelson vs. Harlem & N. J. Navigation Co.
1664—Kinsman vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co.
1666—Grimm vs. Hoffman.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM CONTINUED.

No Trial Term calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
104—Slatterly vs. Ronsen.
111—Stamper vs. Waring.
85—Gibbons vs. Schonfeld
2—Healey vs. Fagan.
82—Gruber vs. Strachan.
—Zinn vs. Fleischl.
—Furnil vs. Woods.
119—Moury vs. Showers.
—Selving vs. Simmons.
120—Nestell vs. Streve.
121—Nordlinger vs. Flacke.
122—Frank vs. Philipson.
123—De Melke vs. Lowenstein.
124—Mast vs. Wharton.
125—L. Manufacturing Co. vs. Cortelyou.
126—Ponton vs. Hammell.
127—Wood vs. Barnard.
128—Norris vs. Johnston.
129—Conner vs. Prince.
130—Rose vs. Southmayd.
131—Saibert vs. Kemper.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. John O'Donnel; homicide.
The People vs. Alfred W. Tooker; homicide.
The People vs. Jeremiah Hartigan; homicide.
The People vs. Aaron Siegel; violating Building laws.
The People vs. Morris Keiffer; grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Brown; grand larceny.
The People vs. Fanny Johnson; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Farrel; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Alphonse Daplechin; burglary.
The People vs. Anton Monteno; burglary.
The People vs. José Garcia; burglary.
The People vs. Thos. McFadden; robbery.
The People vs. Patrick McQuade; robbery.
The People vs. John Young; robbery.
The People vs. Anthony Pillsbury; forgery.
The People vs. Edgar Williams; forgery.
The People vs. Wolfe Herbsher; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Jacob Levy; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. John Reynolds; felonious assault and battery.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Tappen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
75—Sherlock vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.
79—Robinson vs. Fountain Oil Co.
8—Daniel Higgins vs. John C. Miller.
57—A. A. De Granew vs. H. B. Claflin et al.
83—Rowan & Griffin vs. Hyatt.
98—Holske et al. vs. Smith.
100—Thompson vs. Adams.
101—Thompson vs. Miller.
102—Scheuber vs. Wager.
103—Malone vs. Riley.
104—Malone vs. Ruck.
105—American Nat. Bank vs. Knight.
106—Sherman vs. Taft.
107—Kehoe vs. Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad.
108—Ensinger vs. Wartman.
110—Derham vs. Tighe.
112—McDonald vs. Quinn.
113—Bergmann vs. Farrell.
114—Farmers' Bank vs. Montgomery.
11—Sturgess et al. vs. Martin.
33—McChesney vs. New-York Floating Elevator Company.
34—Fancher vs. New-York Floating Elevator Company.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
80—Eggers vs. Reutus.
82—Tomferd vs. Rollers.
85—Fromme vs. Campbell & Gardelle.
39—Stewart vs. Wilson.
42—Berry vs. Voges.
91—Cummings vs. Conway
53—Adams vs. Duff.
26—Jessen vs. Trabant.
86—Young vs. Seffman.
92—Barrett vs. Conklin.
93—Jackson vs. Daily et al.
68—Albrecht vs. Fitzsimmons.
70—McClean vs. Hawley et al.
4—Cole vs. Quinn.
16—Lawrence vs. Tallmadge.
22—Fox vs. Betts.
45—Friel vs. Askins.
59—Lockwood vs. Lemon.
5—Fire Department Brooklyn vs. Gordon.
31—Steilway vs. Powell.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 18, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '71, R..	108	300 Erie R.	75
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....	109¾	100 do......2d call	75
10,000 do.	110	50 Quicksilver	26
7,000 do.	109¾	100 do.	25¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.,		100 do.	25½
'65.......New	105¾	50 Pacific Mail	108
4,000 do.	105½	100 do.	107⅝
15,000 do.......Small	106¼	100 do......b10	108
1,500 do.	105½	100 do.	108
50,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		10 do.	108¼
'62.......30 days.	109¾	100 Atlantic Mail	99
50,000 do.......s30	109¾	100 do	97
50,000 do	109⅝	200 do	98
1,700 do	110	200 do	97¼
10,000 do.......b5	109⅝	400 do	98
5,000 do	110	90 Am. Ex. Co	75
19,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C.		10 Mer. U. Ex.	37½
'64	107¼	100 do.......b30	37⅝
55,000 do	107¼	300 do	37⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20s C.,		10 Wells Fargo Ex.	47
'65	108¼	100 Adams Ex. Co	78½
155,000 do	108¼	50 N. Y. Cen. R	123⅝
41,000 U. S. 5-20s C.,		300 do	123½
'69. N. Issue	105¾	100 do.......2d call	123¾
41,500 do	106	300 Harlem R. R.	125
200,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.		100 do.......b30	125
C.	102¼	6 Stonington R	84
2,500 do	102¾	24 N. Y. & N. H. R	135¾
20,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		100 Reading R	92¾
2d series	105¾	30 Mich. Cen	109¾
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new	60¾	100 do	109
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x.c	63⅞	42 Illinois Cen	135¾
2,000 N. Car. 6s.....x-c	50	100 do.......b30	135⅞
10,000 N. C. St. 6s. new.	50	200 Clev. & Pitts...s60	93⅞
3,000 do	50½	400 do	94⅞
5,000 do	50½	200 do	94⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s	100	200 do.......s30	94¾
14,000 do.......2d call	100	500 Chic. & N. W. R	61½
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.		100 do	61⅞
Jo. Issue	85	100 Chic. & N. W. R. Pf.	72⅜
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	81	30 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101
16,000 Alt. & T. H. In..	80	400 Clev. & Tol	103¾
8,000 C. & N. W. Con'd		100 Chi. & R. I	96⅞
Conv. Bs	84¾	100 Mil. & St. Paul	49½
2,000 Gr. W. R. 1st, '88.	83	110 P., F. W. & C	100¾
26,500 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	74	400 do	100⅞
15,000 Cl. & Tol. 7s. N. B	93	100 do	100¾
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M	97¾	100 Chi. & Alton R	135¾
1,000 Chi. B. & Q. 8s..	109	400 O. & Miss. R	30⅞
19 Fourth National	104	1200 do	30⅞
10 Cen. Nat. Bank	108	200 do.......b30	30⅝
10 Ocean Bank	101	700 do.......2d call	30¾
7 Bk. of Com'ce	115	200 do.......b30	31
100 West. U. Tel	37¾	150 O. & Miss. R. Pf	70
100 Canton Co......b10	53⅞	100 do	70½
300 do	53¾	50 H. & St. J. R	67
100 do.......2d call	54¼		

SECOND BOARD.

3,000 Tenn. 6s. new	60⅝	100 N. Y. Cen	123¾
20,000 do	61	400 Erie R	74¾
10,000 do	60¾	200 do.......b10	74⅝
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M	93	200 do	74⅞
12,000 Mor. & Essex 2d..	86	100 Hud. R. R	140
2,000 M. & P. du C. 1st M	94	200 Reading R	93⅛
28,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½	100 M. S. & N. I. R	87⅝
200 Canton Co	54¼	200 Clev. & Pitts	94
400 West U. Tel	37⅝	200 do	94⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co	25½	100 Ill. Central R....x-d	130¾
210 Pac. Mail	108¾	100 Chic. & N. W	61⅝
50 do	108⅜	100 do	61⅞
100 do	109	100 C. & N. W. R. Pf.	72⅜
100 At. Mail	97½	8 M. & P. Du C. 1st Pf	103
100 do	97⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	64½
100 Cum. Coal Pf	32½	200 Ohio & M. R	30⅞
50 Adams Express	78½	100 do.......b30	30⅞
24 Amer. Ex	75	100 Chic. & Alt	136
20 Mer. U. Ex	37¾	100 Mar. & C. 1st Pr	19¼
300 do	38		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600 Canton Co	53¾	100 Reading R	92⅞
200 do	53	200 do	93
200 do.......c	53⅞	200 M. S. & N. I	87⅛
100 Mar. Min. Co	8	800 Clev. & Pitts	94⅛
100 Quicksilver	25⅞	200 do.......b10	94⅞
200 do	26	200 Clev. & Tol	103¾
800 Pacific Mail	107⅞	100 Chic., R. I. & P	96½
200 N. Y. Cen.......c	123⅜	100 do.......b10	96⅜
200 do	123¾	800 Chi. & N. W. R	61
400 Erie R	74⅞	300 do.......c	61
200 do.......c	74½	300 do	61⅞
100 Pitts., F. W. & C..	100⅞	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf	72⅝
600 Ohio & Miss. R	30⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co......b10	52⅞	800 Reading R	93⅛
300 do	54⅛	200 do.......s60	93
40 Am. Ex	75½	16 do	93⅛
200 Adams Ex	78½	200 do	93⅛
200 do.......b30	78⅝	200 do.......b10	93⅛
200 Mer. U. Ex......s30	37¾	200 do	93⅛
300 do	38	400 do.......b15	93⅝
100 Quick. Min......b3	26⅛	100 M. & St. P	49⅞
100 Pacific Mail	107⅞	100 do	49⅜
200 do	108	100 Ohio & Miss. R. b10	30⅝
100 do	108	100 do	30⅞
50 do	108	100 Mich. Cen	109¾
100 do.......c	108⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. I	87
100 do.......b10	108⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts	94⅞
100 do	108⅛	200 do.......b3	94⅞
100 do.......b3	108⅜	300 do	94¾
200 do	108⅛	200 do	94⅛
100 do	109	200 do	94⅝
10 do	109⅛	200 do	94½
200 do	108⅞	200 do.......b3	94⅞
500 W. U. Tel	37⅞	800 do	94⅛
200 do.......b10	37⅞	400 do.......b3	94⅛
200 N. Y. Cen	123⅜	100 C., R. I. & P......b3	96⅝
300 do.......b3	123⅞	500 Chic. & N. W	60⅞
200 Erie R.......b3	74⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	72⅝
100 P., Ft. W. & C	100⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co	54⅞	500 Reading R	93⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex	38	200 do.......b30	93⅝
200 do.	38⅛	1200 Mil. & St. Paul	50
100 do.......b30	38¼	100 do	50⅜
200 Quicksilver	26	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..b10	65
100 do.......s30	25½	100 Ohio & Miss R	30¾
100 do	25⅞	100 do	30⅞
100 Pacific Mail	108⅞	300 Mich. S. & N. I..b3	87½
400 West. Union T	37⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts	94⅝
100 do.......b10	37¾	500 do	94⅝
400 N. Y. Cen. R	123⅝	200 do.......b10	94⅞
200 do.......b3	123⅞	200 do.......s15	94⅝
1100 Erie R	75	500 Cl. & Tol	103¾
500 do.......b10	75⅛	200 do.......b15	103⅞
1800 do	74⅞	100 Chic., R. I. & P	96⅝
400 do.......b5	75	400 Chic. & N. W. R	61⅛
2100 do.......b3	75⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	72⅝
400 do.......b10	75	100 do.......b10	72⅝
100 P., F. W. & Ch	100⅛		

MONDAY, Jan. 20—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 18, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,863,205
Increase in Specie	3,966,011
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,402,125
Increase in Deposits	11,052,618
Decrease in Circulation	23,131

	Jan. 19, 1867.	Jan. 18, 1868.	Jan. 11, 1868.
National Cap'l..	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital..	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital..	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	255,032,223	256,033,928	253,170,723
Gold and Gold Notes	15,365,207	23,191,867	19,222,856
Other L. Tend'r	63,235,386	66,155,241	63,753,116
Deposits	201,200,115	205,838,143	194,835,525
Circulation	32,854,928	34,071,006	34,090,134
In Sub-Tres'y..	104,823,369	105,167,453	97,825,078

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owe

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.
On deposits	$194,853,000	$205,838,000
Circulation	34,090,000	34,071,000
Total	$228,925,000	$239,909,000
25 per cent. would be	$57,132,100	$59,977,500
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	82,976,000	89,347,100
Excess	$25,843,900	$29,469,600

The accumulations of Country Bank balances and local Deposits, (the latter growing in a large measure out of the collection of January Dividends,) have run up the general Deposit line at Bank, since the New Year, $27,174,952. This is quite unprecedented at the beginning of the year, and the fact is not only significant of continued ease in the Money market here, but of the absence of speculation and the great caution of the trade and banking movements of the interior of the country. The City Banks have not yet found employment for these accumulations beyond $11,171,646. They hold, however, $10,467,253 more Gold and Gold Notes than at the beginning of the year, a large share of which sum belongs to Depositors to be repaid in kind. Notwithstanding the present total of Gold in Bank, of $23,191,867, the speculation in the Gold Room the past week for an advance in price was for several days more decided than usual, the extreme difference from the closing price of Saturday week being at one time 4¼ ⅌ cent. The ultimate figure at the close of the week, however, was only 138⅛ as against 137⅞ ⅌ cent. The Treasury Office here has paid out since the New-Year, for Interest and on the Principal of the Public Debt, $15,468,000, against which it has taken in for Customs $3,965,000.

In Trade affairs during the week manifested a general partial improvement. Domestic Cotton Goods are recovering in price. The Exports of Domestic Produce were larger than the previous week, and the shipments of Gold have fallen off to about half a million for the week. The decided advance in Cotton at Liverpool will sensibly improve the condition of business in the Southern ports, as less than two-fifths of the crop have as yet been marketed.

On the Stock Exchange, the further improvement in the Public Funds was equal to 1⅛ ⅌ cent. on the 5-20s. of 1862, and ⅜@1 ⅌ cent. on the 1865s May and November. The new 5-20s are ⅜ ⅌ cent higher. In the Railway speculation, with one or two exceptions, prices left off about 1 ⅌ cent. lower than on Saturday week, but at the very close, after the Bank statement, there was a renewed inclination to buy for higher prices.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,587,491, against the total entries of $4,229,355 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,912,546, against $4,256,658 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $564,031, against $166,702 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,539,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,605 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 780.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	December	13,112,564
August	23,732,000	Jan. 4	3,095,642
September	20,681,540	Jan. 11	3,456,063
October	18,075,697	Jan 18	3,587,491
November	$15,689,688		
Total since July 1			$124,460,945
Against same time 1867			150,270,903
Decrease since July 1			$25,809,958

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	November	$20,675,515
August	12,857,353	December	14,067,986
September	12,002,449	Jan. 8	2,500,234
October	17,461,221	Jan 15	3,913,546
Total since July 1			$97,555,165
Against same time 1867			102,564,919
Decrease since July 1			$5,009,754
Gold, Jan. 18, 1868			138⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Jan. 19, 1867			136⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	December	6,854,548
August	1,714,598	Jan. 4	2,787,143
September	2,201,959	Jan. 11	2,940,752
October	1,182,031	Jan. 18	564,031
November	$1,733,261		
Total since July 1			$33,498,217
Against same time 1867			18,643,312
Increase since July 1			$14,854,905

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	November	$1,038,058
August	3,983,680	December	2,186,922
September	2,615,950	Jan. 2	5,111,740
October	1,847,106	Jan. 10	991,264
Total since July 1			$16,454,402
Against same time 1867			26,027,308
Decrease since July 1			$9,572,906

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,867,625	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,966	October	187,357
November	7,304,904	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
Jan. 4	762,000	Jan. 4	5,738,000
Jan. 11	1,564,000	Jan. 11	3,091,000
Jan. 18	1,359,000	Jan. 18	2,461,000
Total	$60,467,133	Total	$44,530,019
To date, 1867	68,011,505	To date, 1867	32,436,463

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	137⅞@142½@139@141⅛@138⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅞@110
Consolidated 5-20s	105⅞@106
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅜@105⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	102⅜@102⅞
New-York Central	124@123¾
New-York and Erie	76⅛@74⅞
Rock Island	97⅞@96⅞
Michigan Southern	87@87⅞
Hudson River	141@139⅞
Northwestern	61⅞@61
Fort Wayne and Chicago	101⅞@100⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	95@94⅞
Reading	94⅞@93⅞
Northwestern Preferred	73⅞@72⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾@30@30⅞
Pacific Mail	112⅝@107⅜@109⅞
Western Union Telegraph	38@37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	65⅛@64⅝
St. Paul Common	50⅝@49⅞

The sales of Gold were at 138⅛@⅛@⅜@⅜ ⅌ cent. in the forenoon. They subsequently receded to 138⅛@⅛ ⅌ cent., as against 138⅛ ⅌ cent. at the close of business on Friday night. The Gold Room was again free from Washington rumors. The Cable telegrams were favorable for United States 5-20s and the Cotton market. These advanced the Public Funds of 1862-65, May and November, and imparted steadiness to the Gold Room. The advance in Cotton in Liverpool was partially anticipated by heavy purchases here on Friday, though we look for further favorable influences both in our own and the Southern markets, and also on the Foreign Exchanges. The Customs demand for Gold this week amounts to $1,539,000. On the other hand, the Treasury Office paid out $2,461,000 for Gold Interest, and $697,700 on the Principal of the Loan of 1847-67. The Banks make a further gain of $3,969,000 in Gold, and $2,402,000 in Greenbacks. Their Deposit averages show the very heavy additional gain of $11,052,000. They add $2,867,000 to their line of Loans and Discounts. The Money market of the week closed easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call to the Brokers, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on Prime short date Merchant paper.

At the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were active at a further advance on the 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, and at firm rates for other descriptions. The Railways were not active, nor was the tone of the market very decided either way, especially on the commanding Stocks like Erie and New-York Central. There was continued firmness in Cleveland and Pittsburg, and an upward reaction in Ohio and Mississippi. Pacific Mail was active and the cash Stock closed 1 ⅌ cent higher than on Friday. Atlantic Mail fell to 97⅛.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. After the Bank Statement, there was no spirit in the market, and the Railways closed firm:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	102⅜	Missouris	100	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅝	110	Northwest	60⅞	61⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	105⅞	106	N. West Pref	72⅝	72⅞
N. Y. Central	123⅝	123⅛	Rock Island	96½	96⅝
Erie	74⅝	74⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅛	100⅜
Hudson	139⅞	139⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	37⅛	37⅞
Reading	92⅞	93⅛	St. Paul Pref	64½	64⅝
Mich. Southern..	87⅛	87⅛	St. Paul Com	49½	50
Ohio and Miss.	30	30⅜	Pacific Mail	107⅜	109⅛
Pittsburgh	94	94⅞	American Gold..	138⅛	138⅛
Tenn 6s, new	60⅝	61	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. coup. 1868	137	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is..	105⅜
6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	109⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	105⅞
500 & 1.000. 1881	109⅜	Oregon ½ yearly.'81	106
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅛	5 ⅌ cent. regist'd, 1871..	116⅛
5-20 coup., small, 1862..	109	5 ⅌ cent. reg.. 1874	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110	10-40 registered. 1874..	102⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	106	10-40 500 & 1.000, 1874..	102⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1872	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1873.	101	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1874.	101	Illinois War Loan	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875.	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c.. 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1877.	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1878.	101	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874.	93	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c.. ex-c.	63⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875.	92	Tennessee new bds	60⅝
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	98	Virginia 6s, n. b	40
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	North Carolina 6s	51
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100⅛	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	49⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100⅜	North Car. 6s. n. b	50⅝
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅜	Missouri 6s	100
Illinois reg.. 1860	99⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	85
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft.1860..	99⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is..	100
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862..	99⅜	California 7s	125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865.	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870.	99⅝		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	108
Manhattan	138	Irving	105
Merchants'	113	Metropolitan	128
Mechanics'	115	Nassau	105
America	136	Shoe and Leather	109⅛
City	175	Continental	101
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	106⅛
Merchants' Exch'ge..	105	Commonwealth	104
Seventh Ward	107	Impt'rs. & Traders'..	115
State of New-York..	106⅛	Park	140⅛
Commerce	115	Manuf's & Merch'ts..	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	103
Ocean	100	Fourth National	103⅛
American Exchange.	114⅛	Ninth National	103
Bank of the Repub..	112	Oriental Bank	131
Bank of North Am'a.	101⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s 1887	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	87	Tol. & W. 2d M	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	112½	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	123	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.	100
Erie 1st Mort. extd	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88..	83
Erie 7s, 2d ind.. 1879	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	70
Erie 7s, 3d. ind.. 1883	92½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	94
Erie 7s, 4th ind.. 1880	92	Gal. & Chi. extended..	101½
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	91	Chi. & R. I. P is	92½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101¼	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M..	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102
Chi. B. & Q. 8p. c. 1st M	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	97½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	96
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	99½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	80	Chi. & Alton S. F., in..	92½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	88
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds..	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	89½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Exten. B.	85	Mar & Cin 1st M	86
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	87	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	87
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	101
Lack. & West'n. bds	94	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M	68
Del. L. & W. 1st M	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Del. L. & W. 2d M	96	Bos., Hart. & Erie 1st..	59

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,871,391 86; total payments, $1,967,075 41; balance, $105,167,453 76. The receipts include for Customs $272,000; for Gold Notes, $665,000.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the purchases in 1867 of 7.30 ⅌ cents and the sales of United States 5-20s of 1865-'67, in reply to a resolution of inquiry on the subject by the House of Representatives, has been published. He states that:

The total issue of 5-20 Bonds under the Act of March 3, 1865, was on the first day of November, 1867		$620,773,450
Of which reported to Thirty-ninth Congress		266,665,350
Making issue since Jan. 1, 1867		$354,108,100
By conversion of 7.30s	$145,276,150	
Compound Notes	52,200—	145,328,300
Leaving for sales in 1867*		$208,779,800
Purchases of 7.30s in 1867*		188,689,850
Excess of funding, ten months		$20,099,950

* To Nov. 1.

We find, on reference to the monthly schedules, that during the months of November and December, the additional sales of and conversions into new 5-20s amounted to

...	$105,906,650
And 7.30s paid off	96,338,250
Excess of funding, two months	9,568,400

The whole amount of funding in 1867 appears to have been as follows:

Gold-bearing Debt Jan. 1, 1867		$1,400,490,742
Gold-bearing debt Jan. 1, 1868		1,890,102,092
Increase in 1867		$489,612,350
Accounted for in new 5-20s.	$460,014,750	
Sales of 10-40s of 1864	6,838,450	
Sales of 5-20s of 1864	22,564,700	
Added to Navy Pensions..	1,250,000	
Together	$490,667,900	
Less old debt paid	1,055,550—	$489,612,350

The decrease in 7.30 ⅌ cents during the year was as follows:

Outstanding Jan. 1, 1867	$676,856,600
Outstanding Jan. 1, 1868	238,268,450
Decrease in 7.30s	$448,588,150
Increase in Funded Debt	489,612,350
Excess of funding in 1867	$41,024,200

Going back to the Act of April 12, 1866, authorizing the contraction of the Currency as well as the continued funding of the 7.30 ⅌ cents, we find that the sales and exchanges since of United States new 5-20s and other Gold-bearing Stocks exceed the purchases and exchanges of 7.30 ⅌ cents, by the sum of $131,120,200, as follows:

	Outstanding 7.30 ⅌ cents.	Gold-bearing Public Debt.
April 1, 1866	$817,014,000	$1,180,236,342
Jan. 1, 1868	238,268,450	1,890,102,092
Decrease	$578,745,550 Inc.	$709,865,750
Both classes of Debt, April 1, 1866		$1,997,250,342
Both classes of Debt, Jan. 1, 1868		2,128,370,542

This excess of $128,370,542 over $2,000,000,000 will be reduced, before the 15th July, 1868, when the last of the 7.30s fall due, by the sum of $14,690,942 old 6 ⅌ cents of 1847-48 paid off. It may be further limited—*and should be by direction of Congress,* if the Secretary is unwilling to do it without this authority—to the extent of $113,679,600 by purchases of 7.30s to this amount in excess of further sales of new 5-20s, so as to bring the ultimate Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States within *Two Thousand Millions,* and the annual Gold Interest thereon within $118,000,000.

The Treasury letter referred to above sets forth:

I. Sales of United States 5 20s, 1865-7..	$208,779,800
II. Purchases 7.30 ⅌ cents	188,689,850
III. Brokerage on $75,353,250	94,191

The brokerage was was paid to Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. at the rate of *one-eighth of one ⅌ cent.*

The entire sales of 5-20s realized in

Premiums	$11,472,638
Interest charged on Bonds	3,412,660
Total	$14,885,298

The entire purchases of 7.30 ⅌ cents cost the

Treasury in Premiums	$11,448,337
Interest allowed	3,080,212
Total	$14,528,549

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Attorney-st., No. 139	$8,500
First-st., No. 53, 25.3x85.4x25.5x87.4½	8,450
26th-st., n. s., 387 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.10½x98.9	14,000
36th-st., n. s., 83.2½ ft. e. of 2d-av., 98.3x16.9½x98.9x16.9½	1,000
36th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,900
52d-st., n. s., 368 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	11,000
55th-st., s. s., 112.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5	16,600
58th-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x200.10	60,000
67th-st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of 8th-av., (9 lots,) 225x100.5	27,150
100th-st., n. s., 375 feet, e. of 5th-av., 150x100.11	nom.
112th-st., s. s., near 9th-av., 33 lots; 111th-st., s. s., near 9th-av., 3 lots	26,000
113th-st., n. s., 500 ft. e. 10th-av., 100.11x100	5,000
147th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. 11th-av., 4 lots, 199.10x50	5,150
147th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. 11th-av., 4 lots, 139.10x50	5,150
2d-av., e. s., 100.10 ft. s. 61st-st., 20x75	14,500
6th-av. and 52d-st., s. w. cor., 75.5x100	34,500
6th-av., e. s., 34.5x106	3,000
6th-av., e. s., 25.2½ ft. n. 116th-st., 25.2½x100	2,750

Leases Recorded.

Broadway and 34th-st., s. w. cor., upper part, 3 years	$2,000
Franklin-st., Nos. 115 and 117, lofts, 2 years and 11 months	9,000
1st-av., No. 324, first floor and basement, 4 years and three months	1,000
2d-av., No. 1,164, 2 years and 7 months	600
3d-av., No. 837, 6 years	1,500
4th-av., No. 73, 3 years	1,200
7th-av., w. s., Ward map No. 35	123 24
7th-av., w. s., Ward map No. 34	207 77
Av. A and 68th-st., s. e. corner, 150.8x62.3, 7 years	600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Grand-av., 98x131; Butler-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Classon-av., 75x131	$7,000
Green-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	700
Hart-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	7,500
Huron-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	850
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 50x100	1,600
Marshall-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	1,500
Meserole-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	4,000
Meserole-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	5,000
Middle-st. and Webster-pl., n. w. cor., 36.10x80	8,050
Pacific-st., n. s., 283.4 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100	4,500
President-st., n. s., 297 ft. e. of Henry-st., 20x100	5,500
State-st., s. s., 856 ft. w. of Court-st., 18.6x80	14,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 183.3 w. of 4th-st., 21.5x75	4,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 103.6 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x95	2,100
9th-st. s. s. 150 feet e. of 5th-av., 100x200; 9th-st. s. s., 95.9 feet n. w. of 6th-av., 200x200; 10th-st. s. s., 95.9 feet n. w. of 6th-av., 100x100	10,750
17th-st. s. s. 150 feet n. w. of 6th-av., 100x100	400
Fort Greene-place, w. s., 25.6 feet n. Hanson. 20x85	10,000
Harrison-av., e. s., lot No. 182, 22x100	500
Harrison-av., e. s., lot No. 183, 22x100	500
Harrison-av., e. s., lot No. 184, 22x100	500
Throop-av., e. s., 50 feet n. of Hopkins-st., 25x60	800
Union-av., w. s., 25 feet n. of Eagle-st., 50x100	2,920
Brooklyn and Flatbush road, s. w. s., 765.4 feet from Vanderbilt-av., 167.3x150x248.9x169.6; referees' sale	2,423
Brooklyn and Flatbush road, s. w. s., 374 ft. n. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 246.9x150x311.3x163.1	2,648

Leases Recorded.

Court and State sts., s. w. cor., 5 years, per year	3,250
South 2d-st., 50 ft. river front by 200, 1 year	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen.

Jersey City and Newark Plank road, n. s., lot No. 70, 25x137	1,500
High-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. Palisade-av., 20x100	1,000

Hudson City.

Prospect-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. Bergen Wood road, 100x115	3,000
Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, block No. 17	2,000

Jersey City.

Grove-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of North 6th-st., 25x100	2,000
South 4th-st., 50 ft. w. of Monmouth-av., 50x95	3,000
South 7th-st., Wakeman's property, 20x80	350
North 7th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100	1,250
North 7th-st., Erie-st., s. e. cor., 25x100	1,250
Jersey-av., e. s., 88 8-12 ft. n. of South 8th-st., 18.8x100	7,500

Lafayette.

Halladay-st., s. s., 175 ft. from Maple-st., 25x100	800
Halladay-st., s. s., 150 ft. from Maple-st., 25x100	800
Washington-st., s. s., lot No. 12, block No. 8	1,250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS IS REquested to the State Bonds of Alabama, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on January and July 1, in the City of New-York, and also the principal on July 1, 1886. The whole indebtedness of the State is only $3,445,000, and $328,000 are still unsold, of which amount $300,000 are, by direction of the Executive of the State, now offered through Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., financial agents of the State of Alabama, who will receive bids, until Jan. 28, for these bonds, and will furnish every information respecting them. They are a first-class investment security.

GOV. PATTON writes to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., agents of the State, that he will be able from the ordinary receipts to pay $100,000 of its indebtedness, besides having a surplus on hand sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt which matures next May, and providing for the current expenses of the Government. The condition of the State of Alabama, therefore entitles its bonds to the confidence of capitalists and investors.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	12	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	4,086	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	3,736	Cut Meats, pkgs	427
Wheat, bushels	400	Lard, pkgs	635
Corn, bushels	13,820	Beef, tcs. and bbls..	55
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	119
Oats, bushels	4,066	Petroleum, bbls	1,106

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quite firm in price, on a moderate business. Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio 11½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c½., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market opened even more firmly to-day, on a fairly active inquiry, stimulated by the encouraging advices from Liverpool; but the later dealings were on a restricted scale at less buoyant rates, closing tamely. The aggregate sales since our last have been 6,498 bales, including 3,003 bales to shippers, 620 bales to spinners, 1,796 bales to speculators, and 1,079 bales in transit. The week's receipts at this port have been 19,600 bales; sales and resales (week ending last evening) 38,252 bales; exports, 12,295 bales; estimated stock at the close, 54,000 bales. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning notice thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular but active, closing very firm at 1 cent per pound advance over the closing prices of last week. Cotton has been freely offered, but the large sales have reduced the stock on sale, and the offerings are now small. The sales for the week are 38,252 bales, including 3,923 for spinners, 6,807 to speculators, 25,222 for export, and 2,300 in transit. The feeling that cotton, when selling so much under the cost of production, was too cheap—the certainty of a decrease in the amount of cotton grown next season—and the growing feeling that our present crop has been over-estimated, have, together, given us an active market, and the sales have been heavy, both for speculation and for export. The receipts at the ports for the week show about 80,000 bales, against 76,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts since 1st September are 1,101,500 bales, against 961,000 bales for the same time last season. Freights to Liverpool by steam ⅝d. to ¾d., firm; by sail, ⅝d. to 7-16th., firm. The dry-goods market shows no improvement."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	15½	15¾	16 @16¼
Good Ordinary	16	16¼	16½@16¾
Low Middling	16¾	17	17¼@17½
Middling	17½	17¾	17¾@18
Good Middling	18	18½	19 @19½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	19,600
Receipts last week	26,069
Receipts preceding week	18,629
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	273,251
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	9,264
Exports since Sept. 1	163,190
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	54,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,030,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	895,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	550,000
Exports same time 1866-7	381,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	353,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	555,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet again to-day, though buyers have generally had any existing advantage. Spring Wheat Extras, particularly of State, are scarce and held firmly, at prices above the views of buyers, constituting about the only exception to the prevailing depression. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 10; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 40@$10; common to choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 10@$10 90, chiefly at $10 50@$10 75 for straight lots; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 60@$10 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 10
Extra State	9 40@10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 30@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	9 60@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 90@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 00

Southern Flour has been very dull at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $9 70@$11 30 for common to fair, and $11 35@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 30@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $6 20 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 10 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 570 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 230 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues plenty and quiet at $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat generally claim full prices, while buyers are reticent, and to operate, unless at materially reduced figures, especially in view of the extreme scarcity of ship room, and the unusually high rates claimed on ocean freight, which seriously impede export movements. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White State at $3 10; No. 2 Spring at $2 40, in store, and Red Pennsylvania at $2 65 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been depressed today, especially new, which has been more freely offered at decidedly lower prices. The demand has been comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 36 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 25@$1 28 for New Mixed Western; $1 22@$1 23 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 23@$1 30 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at from $1 68@$1 78 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in demand and firm; sales, 15,000 bushels, at $1 85@$1 87½ for State; $1 92½ for Chicago, and $2 10 for Canada West ⅌ bushel; Barley Malt sold to the extent of 6,250 bushels, at $1 85@$1 90 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in less demand at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels Western at 86c.@86½c., in store, and 88c., afloat, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand since our last, at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 15 for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand at lower rates, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 12,490 Hides; sales 31,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. E. T. DAY & Co., 8,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@28 lbs., part 19½c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 2 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 4,500 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 1,400 Dry Cordova, 22 lbs., 17½ c., gold, usual selections; 3,900 Dry California, to arrive, 22½ lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 1,100 Dry Central American, 19@24 lbs., part 15c., gold, as they run; 300 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs., 17½c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Mexican, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 2,300 Dry Texas, 22@25 lbs., private terms; 600 Wet Salted Texas, 72 lbs., private terms; 3,100 City Slaughter, 50@80 lbs., 10½c.@11c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 152,500 (same time last year 25,400—year before, 215,700,) and 300 bales, as follows: 120,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corientes; 1,000 Dry California, 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 1,500 Dry Savanilla, &c., 3,000 Dry Central American and San Juan, 12,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 1,000 Dry Mexican, 3,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres from Europe, 5,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, and 300 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole is attracting more attention and is quoted rather firmer. Oak Sole is dull. Light weight Upper in the rough is scarce and in demand. The week's receipts of Sole have been 33,000 sides. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet but firm, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 67½c.@88c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $3 90@$4; Resin at $2 87@$6 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 37; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand at rather buoyant rates, including Crude Whale at 60c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@1 18 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair request, within a range of from 10c.@10½c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 43½c.@44½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and has been in moderate request, at reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$21, closing at $20 75 for Old Mess; $21 75@$21 87, closing at $21 80, cash, for New Mess; $18 75@$19 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. for forward delivery, including new Mess, February delivery, seller's option, at $21 62@$21 75; March, seller, $21 75 @$22, ⅌ bbl.; April, seller, $21 90 @$22 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet, at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 185 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet at about former rates; sales 170 boxes at 10½c.@10½c. Cumberlands, 11½c.@11½c. for Short Ribs, ⅌ lb. Lard is in limited demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 9½c.@9⅞c., for City, and 8¾c.@9½c., chiefly at 9c.@9½c. for country, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in less request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17@$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 560 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate request, including Prime Mess at $31@$35 50, and India Mess at $36@$38, ⅌ tierce; sales 150 tcs. Beef Hams continue in fair demand at from $29 50@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 300 bbls. Butter continues in good request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	28 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb	15¾@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in rather more demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c.; 650 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined sugars are in moderate request at 14½c.@16⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 72,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11½c.; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been wholly nominal in price, having been neglected by purchasers.

WOOL—A marked inquiry prevails, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, for low grades of domestic generally, as also for choice domestic fleece, within our range; but otherwise, there is very little movement, and the market is without spirit or buoyancy.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York,

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@48
¾ and ⅞ blood do.	42@45
Common and ¼ do.	36@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	52@57
¾ and ⅞ blood do.	43@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@45
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	38@41
Common and ¼ fleece	35@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	35@40
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	30@38
Western limed pulled	27@30
Southern limed pulled	25@29
Tub Washed	40@48

FREIGHTS—The supply of room for British ports is extremely meagre, and shipowners are demanding a further material advance in rates, which circumstances operate against active movements. For Liverpool there were taken 3,100 bales Cotton at ¾d.@⅞d. by sail, and ⅝d.@¾d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 90,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10d. last evening, and 12d. to-day, ⅌ bushel; 600 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 6s. ⅌ bbl.; 700 tres. Beef at 4s. 6d. by sail, and 8s. by steamer, ⅌ tierce; 400 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ⅌ ton, and a brig with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 2,800 qrs. Corn, at 7s. ⅌ quarter.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHARINE O'NEIL against MARGARET DURYEA, executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob Duryea, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Abraham R. Duryea and Mary J. Duryea, his wife; John L. Duryea, and Mary Duryea, his wife; Geo. W. Duryea and Margaret A. Duryea, his wife; George J. Hunter and Sarah M. Hunter, his wife; Chonquin P. Jervey and Margaret A. Jervey, his wife; John A. Fuller and Sarah Fuller, his wife, (formerly Sarah Duryea,) defendants.—Referee's Sale.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled court, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, I the undersigned, Referee appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at twelve o'clock noon, through Thomas Veich, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the south side of Madison street, (late Bancker-street,) known and distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Henry Rutgers, deceased, dated November fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, made by Bridges & Poppleton, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York, as Lot No. four hundred and seventy-six (476;) bounded northerly in front, by Bancker-street, (now Madison-street;) southerly, in the rear, by lot No. four hundred and eight-seven. (487;) easterly, on one side, by lot No. four hundred and seventy-five, (475,) and westerly, on the other side by lot No. four hundred and seventy-seven. (477) containing in breadth, on front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length, on each side, one hundred feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1868.
RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Referee.
JOSEPH E. PALMER, Plaintiff's attorney.
ja20-law5wM.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do this WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

PERSONAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY summon Friedrich Paster, carpenter, to appear at Berlin, in the house of the late Mr. Hendrik Pastor, his father, Potsdammerstrasse No. 5, or at the Varmundschaftgericht, at Berlin, for receiving his patrimony.
THE HEIRS OF THE LATE HENDRIK PASTOR.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and Irving-place. ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. LA TRAVIATA. Characters by Mme. Anna la Grange, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Randolfi, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE WONDER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, J. H. Stoddard, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Kate Ranoe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 200,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st. THE FROST KING, AND DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 15th-st. "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway. READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS, by Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Brooklyn. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS. "Doctor Marigold" and "The Trial," from Pickwick.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from London announces that upon the arrival of the steamship *Scotia* at Queenstown, Friday evening, George Francis Train and two of his fellow passengers were taken into custody by the Police. A charge of being active members of the Fenian organization in the United States is said to have brought about their arrest, but a strict search of the person and baggage of Mr. Train failed to bring to light aught that would tend to show his complicity with the Irish agitators. Meantime, the excitement continues. Dr. Waters, editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested, as also Mike Barrett, who is alleged to be the man who fired the fuse under the walls of the Clerkenwell Prison. The Police of Limerick have seized all the arms and ammunition stored about the city to prevent their possible appropriation by the Fenians. In London, a Fenian manifesto was discovered posted upon the very walls of the Mansion House.

A Vienna dispatch gives very full particulars of the reception of Maximilian's remains by the Imperial family, and of the ceremonies preceding their consignment to their last resting place. The King had written an autograph letter to Admiral Tegetthoff, thanking him for his good offices while acting as Envoy to the Mexican Government. Kulm has, it appears, been appointed the Austrian Minister of War. A Copenhagen telegram sets forth the official vote of the people of St. Thomas and St. John upon the question of transfer. Another telegram gives intelligence of an exchange of courtesies between Count Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Rome, and Francis II., the Ex-King of the Two Sicilies. A Paris dispatch announces that the Duke de Persigny has opposed in a letter, the bill recently introduced for the government of the French Press. Advices from Stockholm report the assembling of the Swedish Parliament and the making of a warlike speech by the King. The German Diet has passed the bill for a railway loan of forty million thalers.

The steamship *Weser*, from Bremen, Jan. 4, and Southampton, Jan. 7, arrived at this port last night.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate Saturday.

In the House, Mr. Ross retracted the remark he had made in the heat of debate on the previous day, charging that Mr. Farnsworth had drawn pay during the war, both as a Brigadier-General and member of Congress. Mr. Farnsworth was hardly satisfied with the retraction, claiming it was not explicit enough; and in the course of his remarks said that while he was fighting in the field, Mr. Ross was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, fighting the Union army in the rear. Mr. Ross indignantly denied ever having been inside any lodge of that order. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Baker made a speech opposing the ratification by Congress of the Russian-American Treaty, contending that the treaty-making power did not rest with the President alone, but that all treaties required the sanction of Congress, and the country was not in a condition to purchase more territory. Mr. Woodward addressed the Committee on the subject of the finances, declaring in favor of the repeal of the Legal-Tender act of 1862, and denouncing repudiation. A general debate on the subject ensued. Mr. Axtell spoke in opposition to the Reconstruction bill, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention, Saturday, a motion was agreed to appointing a committee of seven to examine into and report upon the manner and time of submitting the amended Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection. In Committee of the Whole, the report of the Committee on Education was considered, but, without disposing of the subject, the Convention adjourned to Monday morning.

Gen. Meade sent a communication to the Georgia Convention, Saturday, informing that body there were no funds in the State Treasury with which to pay the members. He assured them, however, that he would use every means in his power to secure the necessary funds.

Gen. Hancock, in reply to a letter of inquiry asking whether he would enforce an ordnance introduced in the Constitutional Convention, and staying executions on all judgments by State Courts until Jan. 1, 1870, except judgments for taxes and wages of laborers, has expressed the belief that such ordinances, if passed, will be without any validity.

A circular has been issued from headquarters of the Third Military District, explaining General Orders validating the Alabama ordinance to stay the collection of debts, to mean that there is to be no stay of proceedings on judgments in favor of mechanics and laborers, since July 21, 1865.

Saturday a fatal accident occurred at Yonkers, by which two men were killed and several others injured. The fatality was caused by the falling in of a building used for storing ice, into which at the time, a large quantity was being piled.

An explosion of a box of fireworks occurred in a confectionery-store in Pittsburgh, Penn., Saturday. One woman and a man were suffocated, and another man was fatally injured in consequence.

The first service in the new edifice of the Church of the Resurrection, corner Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, was held yesterday morning. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., preached a sermon, and Rev. Bishop Potter ordained three candidates to the ministry. In the afternoon Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., delivered a sermon.

Sunshine Chapel, in Sixty-eighth-street, near Broadway, was opened for divine service yesterday, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. M. Jagger and Rev. Mr. Straatmeyer taking part in the exercises. The chapel is a wooden structure, and is to be attached to the Anthon Memorial Church.

At the Reformed Church in Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, last evening, a large congregation listened to earnest addresses by Rev. Drs. Budington, Crosby and Andrews, with regard to the objects of the Christian Commission and the manner in which it is proposed to carry them out.

Last evening Archbishop McCloskey delivered a discourse at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, concerning the early life of our Saviour. The edifice was crowded, and marked attention was given to the sermon.

A discourse in behalf of the Catholic Sunday-school Union was delivered at St. Michael's Church in West Thirty-second-street last evening.

We are indebted to Purser Chas. Goodenough, of the steamship *Thames*, for late files of Savannah papers.

Cotton was fairly active and rather firmer on Saturday. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in. Corn was decidedly lower. Provisions were in less request. Pork and Lard were cheaper; Dressed Hogs firmer. Coffee and Sugars were in moderate demand. The freight engagements were restricted by the scarcity of room and the advanced claims of shipowners. There were 486 vessels of all classes in port, but only a very small number were up for foreign ports.

The Proposed Abridgement of the Power of the Supreme Court.

The *Tribune* makes almost the only attempt we have seen to defend by argument the proposed action of Congress concerning the Supreme Court. We copy what it says in another column.

Its general position is, that the Constitution provides that there shall be such a Court; but, inasmuch as it is to be organized under the laws of Congress, "*its powers* may be regulated, *expanded* or *abridged by a law of Congress* in all respects on which the Constitution is silent."

But in this respect the Constitution is *not* silent. Its language is explicit and unmistakable. It declares that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may establish:—and that "*the Supreme Court shall decide all questions arising under the Constitution.*" The power to decide that class of cases is thus vested, in clear and unmistakable terms, in the Supreme Court. The question whether a law enacted by Congress is, or is not, in pursuance of the Constitution, belongs to that class; and the Constitution expressly declares that the Supreme Court shall decide it. It confers upon the Court that power. Does the *Tribune* hold that, under the Constitution, Congress may "expand or abridge" that power at its own discretion? If so, then Congress may abolish it altogether. It may declare that it will not submit the constitutionality of its own action to the judgment of the Supreme Court at all.

The *Tribune* cites the fact that the Constitution requires, in certain cases, a two-third vote of the judges on questions of law; and that the jury system requires a unanimous vote on questions of fact;—and thereupon declares that it is "an *anomaly*" that a majority of the Supreme Court should annul an act of Congress on the ground that it is not in pursuance of the Constitution. Suppose that be granted: it is an anomaly which is established by the Constitution itself. Congress cannot overrule a provision of the Constitution on the ground that it is anomalous. It is "an anomaly" that such a tribunal should have been created;—that authority to decide on the constitutionality of acts of Congress at all should have been conferred upon it. It has been regarded as an anomaly by all writers on the subject, at home and abroad: but that fact has never been held to affect its validity, or to abridge its authority.

But, it may be said, the Constitution does not in words *forbid* Congress from requiring a two-third vote of the Court on questions arising under its own provisions. Perhaps not;—neither does it forbid it in terms from requiring a unanimous vote; nor a unanimous concurrence in the *reasons* of a decision, as well as in the decision itself; nor any thing else which Congress might find it convenient to require. Such specific prohibitions are not imposed by the Constitution in any case—for the simple reason that they are always *implied*, where the exercise of the power claimed would interfere with the exercise of a power conferred. When exceptions or limitations are made to the exercise of such power, they are expressly made by the Constitution itself,—as no authority but the Constitution could possibly make them. Thus the Constitution gives Congress power to enact laws; but if the President vetoes them, Congress can only give them validity by a two-third vote,—not from any inherent or intrinsic authority residing in Congress so to do, but because the Constitution itself so provides. The President may veto a law, because the Constitution confers upon him that power; and if it made no further provision in the case, his veto would be absolute and final. It is *not* absolute and final, simply because the Constitution itself provides that it shall not be so. In every case where a *two-third* vote is required for the validity of the action of any body created or recognized by the Constitution, it is required in express terms by the Constitution itself; and without such express requirement it cannot be required at all. Take the case of Congress itself. The Constitution confers *upon Congress* power to enact laws. Does the *Tribune* doubt that the power thus conferred rests with a *majority* of each House? And does it believe that there is any power in any branch of the Government, or in all branches of the Government, to "expand or abridge" that power—to declare, by law or otherwise, that *less* than a majority may enact a law, or that *more* than a majority shall be required for the validity of its enactments, in any cases except those specified by the Constitution itself? And if this be true of the Senate and the House of Representatives, why is it not equally true of the Supreme Court?

Nor does the fact, which the *Tribune* urges, that Congress has the power to "make the Judges many or few," alter this provision in the least. Congress has *that* power, because it is essential to the creation of the Court for which the Constitution expressly provides; but *when created* the Court has all the power with which the Constitution clothes it,—and Congress can neither "expand nor abridge" it.

The *Tribune* closes its appeal by an argument based on alleged political necessity. Great evils will follow the concession of such power as is claimed for the Supreme Court. Four millions of men may be "politically disfranchised." The future "peace and unity of the country" may be imperiled. The "Dred Scott infamy" may be repeated. The Court may be controlled by a bare majority of *one*,—or it may act from "political bias,"—or it may usurp functions that are purely legislative. "Congress is *therefore* determined" to restrict and fetter the authority of the Court over the action of Congress itself,—to require at its hands something *more* than the Constitution has required, for decisions *against* the constitutional validity of its action.

Now, granting that the points thus urged have force and cogency in themselves, we submit to the *Tribune* that they have all been overruled by the Constitution itself. If that instrument is still to be our fundamental law,—if our Government is still to act within the limits which it prescribes, and under the authority which it confers, these considerations are not sufficient to justify the action which Congress proposes to take. Moreover, they are matters of opinion,—matters in regard to which the people of the country are widely divided in sentiment,—matters, indeed, of very sharp and eager political and party controversy. One party believes them just and wise—the other deems them utterly unwise and inexpedient. A very large portion of the people believe that all the evils cited in support of the law proposed, will really follow its enactment; that the peace and unity of the country will be imperilled, not promoted, by it; that Congress is quite as likely to be guilty of usurping power not conferred upon it, and of acting from political bias, as is the Supreme Court; and that the reasons which the *Tribune* gives why the law in question *should* be enacted, are really reasons why it should *not*. The exigency which is held to justify the proposed enactment is, therefore, largely if not entirely a *party* exigency; and that fact alone, with very many minds, will be a very strong argument against the course which Congress proposes to take. If there be, as is alleged, a necessity for restricting and abridging the authority of the Supreme Court, it should rest on some broader and firmer basis than the one assigned.

The Arrest of American Citizens in England.

The arrest of Mr. George Francis Train at Queenstown is precisely what that most erratic of Americans might be expected to desire. The most he has hitherto been able to achieve on this side of the Atlantic is a dubious kind of popularity. He has been considered a piece of oratorical clockwork, which had only to be touched to be set in rapid and incessant motion. But his seizure and detention by British policemen, on board a British steamship, in British waters, simply because as an American citizen he has wished God-speed to the Fenian movement, lifts him at once to the pinnacle of notoriety. The pangs of martyrdom will henceforth add fresh point and venom to his eloquence. He will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that his nation has suffered indignity in his person, and when he calls upon his countrymen to settle in the most summary way outstanding accounts against England, he will be able to feel that G. F. T. has helped to swell the balance against the detested foe. For of course he will come safely back to tell his tale and plead the cause of outraged nationality. He may return laden with honors that outshine those of conquering heroes. Perhaps the British Government will be compelled to send him over-sea in a British frigate, and to land him at the Battery amid salutes to the starry flag. Whether he return thus formally, or once more as a passenger on the *Scotia*, we are sure that he will return exultingly, with capital enough to send him to Congress, or perchance into the Presidency.

Whatever be the effect of the affair on the fortunes of Mr. Train, it is fraught with considerations much too grave to be passed over as a joke. We await the receipt of details before attempting to discuss the course which it may be the duty of this country to pursue. The naked fact of the arrest of three American citizens on the almost incredible ground that they are members of the American wing of the Fenian organization, is all of which we are at present advised. In the interest of peace, we trust that the explanations to be furnished will throw a different light on the occurrence, and divest it of the dangerous features which it at present wears. As it stands now, it is an outrage to which this country ought not, and will not, submit. It is a case not for diplomacy—for patient and prolonged talk; but for the prompt demand and immediate exaction of redress.

The matter is complicated by the fact that the proceedings of the Fenians in the United States have already entered more than once into the investigations of British courts of law. We know of no instance in which an American citizen, native or naturalized, has been arrested, tried and convicted on the charge of having aided the Fenian organization in this country. Such a pretension would be so monstrous that we are unwilling to believe it probable. And yet something not far removed from it has undoubtedly happened many times since the British authorities became subject to the Fenian scare. In the trial of Irish-Americans for alleged participation in the Fenian "conspiracy" in Ireland, their *status* in New-York has been embraced in the judicial inquiry. Cases are fresh in the memory in which crown witnesses have testified as to membership of Fenian circles and the delivery of Fenian speeches here. While, then, the British Government has not before gone the length of arresting and punishing men for having identified themselves with Fenianism on American soil, it has unquestionably asserted a right to take cognizance of the acts and words of naturalized citizens in this country. The mere suspicion of being Fenian-Americans, if of Irish birth or descent, has formed a pretext for detention and punishment. Warren and Nagle, now undergoing penal servitude, are but two of several whose conviction would have been impossible had they not been virtually held responsible there for Fenian demonstrations here.

These are the incidents which give point and interest to the question before committees of Congress in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. Nowhere is set up a claim to immunity for offences against foreign law committed on foreign soil. The American citizen who goes abroad to take part in the domestic quarrels of the country from which he sprang must take the consequences. So far as we know, no plea at variance with this evident law has been urged as a reason for Congressional interference. The occasion and justification of *that* arise out of the disposition of the British officials to overstep the boundaries of right, and hold men, once British subjects but now American citizens, responsible for their conduct in the latter capacity. Whether Mr. Train and his companions be released or not, therefore—whether the real cause of their arrest was or was not the Fenian membership, as assigned by the cable, the occurrence will probably hasten the action of Congress and color a controversy in which all classes of citizens are alike concerned.

The Republican Party.

The Providence *Journal*, without opposing directly the action which the Republicans in Congress propose to take, reminds them of the responsibility they incur, and of the certainty that it will be subjected to very sharp censure from many of their own friends who question its wisdom and justice. It admits that the Republicans have made up their minds to give practical effect to the Reconstruction policy of Congress, at all hazards, and to remove or overrule any and all obstacles to the attainment of that result.

It is this purpose, in the *Journal's* view, which explains the various measures now pending in Congress and awaiting its action. The President is to be stripped of his constitutional power—Generals in whose coöperation Congress lacks confidence are to be replaced by others whom it can trust—the civil authorities of the Southern States are to be set aside, and the Supreme Court is to be overruled and its decisions either coerced or disregarded, for the accomplishment of the end in view. Congress, the *Journal* says, is thus asserting for itself, and assuming the exercise of, powers nearly as absolute as those wielded by Mr. Lincoln during the rebellion. And it calls upon that body to be at least "as careful and as self-forgetting in time of peace as he was in time of war."

It will be well for the country, and for the Republican Party, if this advice shall be heeded. The people will be less tolerant of usurpations of power now than they were then. The exigences of the country are not so great. It certainly is not so important to the welfare of the nation that any special policy should be adopted in its government, as it was that the nation should be saved. It is not so important that the negroes should all vote, as it was that the rebellion should be quelled. It is not so important that the Republicans should govern the country, as it was that we should have a country to be governed. When our armies were in the field, and the salvation of the nation depended on their successes, the people were ready to support almost any measures essential to that result. Now that peace has been restored, they will be much less tolerant of doubtful action on the part of the Government.

We cannot suppose that the Republicans have been wholly forgetful of these considerations. But we cannot help thinking that they have given them much less weight than they deserve.

Gen. Grant and the President.

The Democratic Press, North and South, is out in full cry against Gen. Grant for having turned over the War Department to Mr. Stanton. The lead in the crusade is taken by the *National Intelligencer*, which assumes to speak by authority of the President. That paper, thus sustained, seeks to make the issue wholly a personal one with Gen. Grant, whom it accuses of having violated a verbal understanding had with the President. It asserts that on Saturday last "it was agreed between them that he (Gen. Grant) would either resign the office in sufficient time for the President to anticipate the expected action of the Senate, or retain it until the question could be tested judicially." And Gen. Grant's subsequent action is thus stated:

> "On Monday evening the Senate voted to sustain Stanton, and an official notice to that effect was served on both Gen. Grant and Stanton. The next morning (Tuesday) Gen. Grant went, as usual, to the War Department, and, after a short stay there, proceeded to his regular headquarters, carrying with him the key of the Secretary of War's office. Mr. Stanton soon presented himself on the scene, and *the key was delivered over to him*. After these proceedings, and when a transfer had been effected—so far as it was competent for the parties to make one—Gen. Grant addressed a communication to the President, reciting the notice received from the Senate, and stating that his functions as Secretary of War *ad interim* had ceased, &c."

It is not at all likely that Gen. Grant will feel called on to notice any charges of this kind, until they come from some higher and more responsible quarter than this. That either he or the President would resort to verbal "arrangements" in regard to a matter concerning which the provisions of the law are perfectly clear and explicit, is not probable. If they did, no such arrangements could contravene the law, or release either of the parties from his obligations to obey it.

The President accepted the Tenure of Office Bill as law, by suspending Secretary Stanton under its provisions, and by sending to the Senate, in obedience to its requirements, his reasons for so doing. He appointed Gen. Grant to fill the place *ad interim*. The Senate refused to concur in the suspension. By that refusal Mr. Stanton was relieved wholly and entirely from the effect of his suspension, and became, from the moment he received notice of it, as fully and truly Secretary of War as he was before he was suspended. And Gen. Grant ceased to be Secretary *ad interim* the moment Mr. Stanton became thus repossessed of his office. When Gen. Grant received notice that the Senate refused to concur in the suspension, he was bound by law to recognize Mr. Stanton as Secretary. He had no longer any office which he could resign. The President had no longer any control over him, and he himself had no longer any duties to perform or any rights to exercise or dispose of, as Secretary *ad interim*. He became again, by the Senate's refusal, General of the Army,—simply that and nothing more: and it became his duty, as it had been before, to recognize Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. The law, moreover, made it a penal offence for him *not* thus to recognize him, or to attempt the discharge of any function whatever in connection with the office.

Gen. Grant did precisely what the law required him to do. He went to his own office,—the headquarters of the Army. And when the Secretary of War called for the key of *his* office, Gen. Grant gave it to him,—as it was not only his right, but his duty to do: and he at once informed the President, by an official communication in due form, of the action he had taken.

It will be quite time enough for Gen. Grant to vindicate his action when it shall be impugned by any authority to which he is responsible. If the President desires to make an issue with him, either of law or of fact, he ought to do it directly and not under cover, and through the agency, of newspaper correspondents or Editors.

Turning the Tables.

The devices to which the party dominant in Congress have freely resorted for the accomplishment of partisan ends, are returning to plague their inventors. The "previous question" is one of them. It has done prodigious service since Radicalism asserted its claim to guide the discussions and dictate the decisions of the House. The old-fashioned method of allowing all sides to obtain a hearing, and deferring final action until the matters entering into it had been intelligently debated, has there lapsed into disuse. Discipline has superseded discussion, and the right of the minority to the exercise of the forces derived from reason has been summarily extinguished. A careful examination of all aspects of a subject is no longer relied upon as a thing of course. The member having charge of a measure intimates that he will allow so many hours or minutes for talk before moving the previous question; and the House has gradually learned to acquiesce in the invasion of the privileges of a deliberative assembly with a comparatively good grace. Parts of the reconstruction scheme were thus pushed through; and in the same manner the bill destroying the independence of the Supreme Court was the other day hurried through its successive stages with no more ceremony or scruple than would attend the settlement of a paltry claim.

We begin to hear complaints, however, from members of the party by which the previous question has been converted from an occasional check upon mischievous garrulity or intrigue into a regular weapon of partisan warfare. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, who has often enough connived at its use when party measures of the most important character were involved, protests against it as a nuisance and a wrong when applied to a measure in the interest of the Central Railroad of his State. There has been a too frequent employment of this arbitrary hindrance to the freedom of debate—Mr. Washburne in substance declared — and it should now be abandoned. A similar though more formal and emphatic remonstrance reaches us from Ohio, whose Legislature has just passed under Democratic control. One of the first proceedings of the present majority has been the repeal of the act ratifying the still pending Constitutional Amendment, the previous question being brought into requisition to prevent delay. Whereupon the Republican minority indite an elaborate argument against the hurry and the gagging which characterized the enactment of the repealing bill. They were content to use it when it worked to their advantage, but the moment the screw is turned the other way, they protest with a vehemence that would be more creditable if it were more evidently honest.

This is but the beginning, probably, of an extensive turning of the tables. What the Ohio Democrats have done may be repeated in New-Jersey, and even in one branch of the New-York Legislature. The most contemptuous disregard of the feelings, the opinions or the rights of the minority may be defended in these bodies by reference to the temper and tactics of the present majority in the House of Representatives. Hardly anything can be attempted in the line of partisan absolutism which may not be sustained by an appeal to precedents set by the Republicans at Washington. And if ever the Democrats acquire a majority there "we may be quite sure that they will profit by the examples of their opponents. Mr. Brooks' allusion to the future sweeping of the Democratic broom is an idle boast, considering how much his party will be required to gain before obtaining supremacy. But if that event happen soon, or within three or four years, we shall look for changes as sweeping in their nature and as repulsive in their management as those which we are now compelled to witness. It will be folly then for Republicans to complain of the previous question; their own history will explain and excuse its use. It will be of no avail for them to urge adherence to the forms or principles of the Constitution; their own measures will be cited as proofs of indifference to both.

When that time comes—and come it may—we shall see more than reconstruction reconstructed. A Supreme Court moulded to serve Radical purposes may be remoulded on a Democratic basis. And a Radical President at issue with a Democratic Congress may be made to realize the significance of Mr. Garfield's doctrine, that "the President himself is a subordinate of Congress." We know that one of the objects of the present policy of the extremists is so to fortify themselves in power as to render the reversal of their work impossible. But they cannot do it; and the more they try after the fashion of these days, the less likely are they to succeed. It may be too late for them to learn the lesson of history which inculcates respect for constitutional powers and principles, and moderation in the exercise of overwhelming strength; but experience will teach it some day in spite of their remonstrances.

Liens on Domestic Vessels by State Laws.

We published on Saturday morning the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the case of the steamboat *Josephine*, reversing the decision of Judge Barnard, and holding that the law of this State which gives to mechanics a lien upon vessels for labor and material furnished to them, is not unconstitutional, so far as domestic vessels are concerned.

The fact that any question should have been raised about the constitutionality of that law is certainly a remarkable one. It was passed in 1817, and has been for more than fifty years recognized as a part of the law of the State, without a question. It has been during all that time not only acted on by all who had anything to do with ships, but it has been continually before the Courts. Our State Courts have enforced it in every possible shape, in cases unopposed and in cases which were carried with the bitterest contest to the Court of last resort, and the question of its constitutionality was never raised before one of them until six months ago. More than that, the Courts of the United States within this State have during all this time recognized and enforced it. Its constitutionality has never been questioned anywhere that we can learn except in one case in Massachusetts, twenty-five years ago, before Judge Story, in which he expressly held it constitutional. During this time many vessels have been seized and sold by both the State and Federal Courts in proceedings whose only foundation was the constitutionality of the law. And yet, notwithstanding this long and universal recognition of this law, notwithstanding a steady current of decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States on questions in reference to similar laws in the various States, we find that without any statutory change, recent decisions made by that Supreme Court were brought forward as establishing that all these Courts have been all this time exercising a power which did not exist by right. It is fair to say that the question was not before the Supreme Court in this shape, but the doctrine was a conclusion drawn, possibly by no very strained inference, however, from the wording of decisions in cases which did not involve the precise question.

The remarkable feature about this matter is, that the overthrow of the law would not be a mere change of jurisdiction from one tribunal to another, but an entire destruction of the remedy provided by the law. In former times the Courts of the United States enforced similar laws, concurrently with the State tribunals. So little question was made about it, that the Supreme Court of the United States by rule expressly authorized the District Courts to enforce similar laws. In 1858 that Court concluded that it was wiser to leave cases arising under such laws to the tribunals of the various States, and they did so by a change in the Twelfth Admiralty Rule, and within ten years from that time these decisions are given, which, as has been claimed, hold that no State tribunal can enforce such laws. If the Supreme Court had meant so to hold, it would be one of the most striking proofs of the changes which have befallen that high tribunal.

If the question is carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington, and certainly it ought to be settled definitely by the decision of the highest Court in the land, we do not believe that that Court will suffer itself to remain in this position of a "dog in the manger," as Judge Sutherland calls it, with an apology for using the expression, which the reputation of Esop as an authority hardly made necessary. That Court may determine that the Federal Courts do have exclusive jurisdiction of the matter; but if they do, they can hardly fail to feel called upon again to allow the District Courts to exercise the jurisdiction under which they acted for so many years. But if the Judges determine to hold fast to their modification of their Twelfth Rule, they can hardly do less than to follow the example of the Common Law Courts in England in the case of Johnson *vs.* Shippen, in which an application was made for a prohibition to the Court of Admiralty against enforcing a bottomry bond against a ship, but was denied, the Court saying, "It is not reasonable we should hinder the Court of Admiralty to give a remedy when we can give none ourselves." If the Supreme Court hold that the Courts of the United States can give no remedy, at least let them not interfere with the State Courts which will give it.

MINOR TOPICS.

We confess we were somewhat surprised at the way Mr. Boutwell spoke of the Constitution in Congress on Friday. He declared he had heard, with great pain, the charges of Congressional usurpation, whereas, (said he,) "nothing has been done except what was authorized by the Constitution." In other parts of his speech he spoke with respect of a document which certainly the country has had reason to believe was either ignored or treated with scorn by Congress. It is our own opinion, after all that has been said and done, that the Constitution has a hold on the heart of the American people next only to that of the Sacred Writings. It is our opinion that the Radicals never made a greater mistake than when they allowed their recognized leader to proclaim that in this matter of reconstruction and military government they were acting "outside" of the Constitution. If they ever did make a greater mistake, it was when their revolutionary action made Mr. Stevens' declaration possible. We do not believe that the deep sentiment of reverence for the Constitution which has been inculcated for three generations, and has grown with the very fibre and nature of the American people, can be obliterated in a short time, or by the blasts of such leaders as Congress now follows. And when this sentiment reasserts its strength, as it assuredly will do, after it is aroused by the assaults of its enemies, it will make itself felt in a way not likely to be forgotten by its assailants.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* is a gentleman of great vigilance certainly, and makes a good many discoveries which are worthy of note. Among the most recent is that of a strong disposition on the part of the Democratic Party to nominate Mr. O'Conor, of this City, for President; and another is, that of a strong tendency on the part of the masses to reelect Mr. Johnson. If he should fail to be nominated, the writer says, it will be "entirely owing to a general dislike of the man, and not on account of any dissatisfaction with his official conduct." We should like to know what it is except his official conduct that has created any dislike of the man.

The squabble in Georgia between Gen. Meade and Gov. Jenkins is becoming more and more discreditable. After Meade had removed Jenkins, and appointed a Colonel of Infantry as Governor of the State of Georgia, he directed his officers to take possession of the Treasury. On this being done, it was found that Jenkins had put the State funds beyond Meade's reach by removing them to this City for safe keeping. Meade then proposed to use such moneys as were paid into the Treasury; but it was next discovered that, on the eve of his removal from office, Jenkins had issued a proclamation suspending the payment of all State taxes for four months. The next thing is, that Gen. Meade announces his purpose to suspend, for the time being, the payment of a portion of the current salaries of all officers who receive their pay, either from the State Treasury or the State road. As this was only done on Saturday, we have not yet learned the move counter to it; but we will doubtless soon learn of another bit of sharp practice. There are other items in the wretched Georgia squabble, such as the disappearance of the books of the State Treasurer, the refusal of the postal and express agents to deliver to the military appointees the packages and letters addressed to the Treasurer of Georgia, and the wretched condition of the members of the Convention, as well as everybody else, for want of money. The unhappy State of Georgia is enjoying a horrible mixture of absolutism and anarchy.

The *Tribune* thinks that, "considering Mr. Raymond voted for the Reconstruction bill, it is singular how he abuses it." Our neighbor evidently labors under the impression that there is no other reconstruction bill in the world, except the one for which Mr. Raymond voted nearly a year ago. Congress has passed two or three since superceding that one, and has two or three more in hand. But this, we presume, makes no difference. The *Tribune* holds itself and everybody else bound to support everything which Congress *calls* a "reconstruction bill."

It is certainly a back-handed compliment which the London *Times* pays to this country, when it argues with such energy that none but a member of the high aristocracy should be sent as British Minister to this country. It says that the American people are too thoroughly English at heart not to be influenced by the prestige of rank; and after declaring that a Minister of the highest rank would give England great influence and power in this country, it mentions the Duke of Argyle, Lord Cranborne, Lord Dufferin, Lord Carnarvon, or Lord Kimberly, as a proper person to be sent to Washington at this time, instead of Mr. Thornton. As a general thing we are much obliged to everybody for all sorts of compliments, but when, as in this case, a compliment is based on the notion that the Americans are as McSycophantic as the lower orders of English themselves, or that our Government would be any more influenced by a Duke or a Lord than by any other gentleman, we are unable to see the delicacy of the suggestion.

We didn't suppose there could be a more decided literary idiot extant than the one who wrote the article in a recent monthly magazine abusing Dickens; but we were mistaken. There is, and he proves it by giving currency through the *Express* to the report that the article in question was written by the Editor of the Times. Possibly the two are the same. We hope so for the credit of the country.

The most important subject brought up for action in Congress for a long time is the proposed action in regard to the Supreme Court. It came up unexpectedly, and the only debate upon it was of that broken, desultory, catechetical character to which the hour rule and the bad manners of members have reduced all Congressional debate. No member could speak except by permission of somebody who had the floor, and then only for *five* or *ten* or *fifteen* minutes, as might be prescribed. Just as the member would be commencing his argument, therefore, "the hammer fell,"—and he was cut off. The hour rule may be a necessary invention to squelch intolerable bores, but combined with the previous question, its real effect has been to prevent debate.

It is said that the struggle in the Democratic ranks for the Presidential nomination is becoming very active. The West demands Pendleton and the East don't. Each is trying to secure the vote of the Southern States in convention. Both parties thus seem to rely upon the South as holding the balance of power—the Republicans looking to the colored vote, and the Democrats to the white vote—in support of their respective claims. Out of such a struggle as this it is not very likely that any great degree of harmony and affection will spring up between the two races in the South.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* takes the liberty of reminding the Republicans that "there is a tide in the affairs of parties, which, taken at the flood, leads to the devil;" and he adds the expression of his own opinion that, while they have frequently drifted toward it, they have never "squarely struck" that tide at its flood till now. This sentiment would not be of any great importance if it were simply that of an isolated correspondent; but there is good reason for the belief that a very large proportion of the people are *thinking* the same thing—and this fact may make it formidable. It would, doubtless, be very courageous, plucky, high-toned, and all that, for a man whose skiff was rapidly drifting toward Niagara, to shout out his purpose to "take no step backward;" but if he had passengers under his care, they would scarcely share or admire his heroic stupidity.

Senator Sherman's dispatch to the Georgia Convention, instructing them to draw on Congress at sight for whatever legislation they might need to insure the success of reconstruction, is objected to in some quarters as slightly sweeping and somewhat unscrupulous. As it stands it does seem open to that objection. We presume Congress would demur to making instant payment, if the drafts when received should seem too large.

Mr. Blaine showed quite concisely the length, breadth and bottomlessness of the Butler-Pendleton scheme, when (on Saturday) he said it implied that the "Government possessed the right to pay off the Five-twenty bonds in legal-tender notes, with no limitation of the amount of those legal-tender notes, except at the discretion of Congress." This remark shows how very nicely the entire debt of the country could be wiped out at once by a single Congressional enactment. Let twenty-five hundred millions of dollars in greenbacks be issued and every form of indebtedness be paid with them, and the work is done. The greenback draws no interest, and the principal (if it has any principal) need not be paid till doomsday, by which time both Butler and Pendleton will have settled their undertaker's bills. What is the use of having a debt when it can be so easily wiped out?

In extension of some of the recent financial propositions, the *Nation* proposes that Congress enact "that every qualified voter, native-born or duly naturalized, shall, on presentation of his certificate of birth or of naturalization, be empowered to draw, either in person or by attorney, from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, as many new greenbacks of any denomination as will, in the drawer's opinion, constitute a competency." We don't see that any one can object to this scheme. Every man, white as well as black, is entitled to the means of life, and the evils of poverty are so great that no person should be called on to indorse them. All that is wanted, according to some of our financiers, to cure all the ills of human nature—even original sin itself—is a full supply of greenbacks; and as they seem determined to carry out their ideas, we shall probably be compelled to give in to them by-and-by. If it turn out in the course of time that the more greenbacks we have the worse off we are as individuals and the nearer bankruptcy we are as a nation, then all we shall be able to say is, who *could* have thought it?

A Grant Club has been formed in Galena, Ill., and the *Gazette* of that place says: "We believe there is not a single Republican in Galena, and perhaps not one in Jo Daviess County, who is not heartily in favor of Gen. Grant for our next President. There are also Democrats here who, though not agreeing with the General in politics, believe him to be the fittest man in the nation to settle our national difficulties, and will vote for him for President. The sentiment in his favor is rapidly growing, and nowhere is it stronger than in his own town and county."

LOUISIANA.

The Civil Law—Gen. Sheridan's "Secret Memoranda"—Gen. Hancock's Revocation of Them—The Demands of the Colored Men.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, January, 1868.

Gen. HANCOCK proceeds slowly and firmly to vindicate the doctrine that the State law is the provisional law, except as otherwise provided by the Reconstruction act, and that he must guarantee that law with the same exceptions. Hence he has referred all legal questions to the judicature of the courts, and has declined to order a military commission for the trial of certain offenders indicted in Texas, on the ground that the judicial tribunals of that State are fully competent to do justice in the matter. In his several orders Gen. HANCOCK has evinced a respect for the law and constitution which encourages every one to hope that the compass and ark of our safety (excuse the anachronism) are about to be restored. A recent order of Gen. HANCOCK makes known an informal memorandum of instruction to the Registrars, issued by his predecessor, Gen. SHERIDAN, which you will receive herewith in print. It seems that the rule of exclusion from registry included every confederate who held any State office or appointment. Beginning with the Governor it included all judicial and ministerial officers. The police officer and police force, all the municipal incumbents, the educational authorities, managers of insane asylums, and for the deaf, dumb and blind, and *the sextons of the cemeteries!* All these are proscribed. These minute rules of exclusion are followed by a memorandum of questions to be asked applicants, and intended to prevent any evasion. For greater caution the Registrar is directed

"In case any of the preceding questions are answered 'yes,' *or should you know they ought to be so answered*, it would be proper to ask the following:

Were you in the Confederate service, military, naval, or civil, or did you give aid and comfort to those engaged in hostility to the United States? If answered 'yes,' or *if you know it to be so*, they must not be registered."

So the Registrar is made a witness to the fact sworn to by the applicant, and convicts the witness of perjury without the formality of a trial. It is now known, therefore, that Gen. HANCOCK has declared these one-sided instructions null and void, and that the Board of Registrars are instructed "to look to the laws, and to the laws alone, for the rules which are to govern them in the discharge of the delicate and important duties imposed upon them." The applicant is moreover assured the invaluable right of appeal, with the assurance of a right of appeal and speedy decision by the General-Commander himself, thus:

"In case of questions arising as to the right of any individual to be registered, the person deeming himself aggrieved is entitled to his appeal from the decision of the Board, and the Boards are directed to make a full statement of the facts in such cases, and to forward the same to these headquarters without unnecessary delay."

The reopening of the registry under such regulation may affect the result of the vote on the new Constitution. You will have seen that Gen. MEADE has taken somewhat the same ground with Gen. HANCOCK. So that the Reconstruction act will be carried out according to its letter. How far this will satisfy its authors remains to be seen. It is obvious that Congress hesitates to commit the Southern State Governments to the Reconstruction Conventions, because in most of the Southern States they might fall into what Congress may deem wrong hands. The suggestion to enlarge the power of Gen. GRANT meets with the same difficulty. Congress has no guarantee that the great smoker will execute the law as it may wish. The South is willing to trust him.

THE COLOR QUESTION.

Here we have this question under a new phase. The disfranchisement of so many white persons has given the newly enfranchised a large majority. It stands perhaps 82,000 to 44,000. With a knowledge of this fact, the colored majority in convention has avowed its determination to fix the social status of the population. But the most recent manifestation consists in the announcement to-day of J. E. DUMAS, colored, as the Radical candidate for Governor. This has happened thus: The same party had nominated Hon. T. J. DURANT, now a citizen of Washington City, for Governor. This nominee was violently assailed by the white section of the Republican Party as having been unsound on the question of slave title. So Mr. DURANT, after having accepted the nomination, has authorized the publication of a letter declining, and thereupon the black Radical section through its organ, the New-Orleans *Tribune*, hoists the name of

A NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

upon somewhat the reasoning that follows. Having regretted the withdrawal of Mr. DURANT, the *Tribune* says:

"The best friend of the oppressed, and one of those who enjoyed their utmost confidence, leaves them now to fight their battle themselves. They must enter the field boldly and firmly. They must have the manliness of displaying their flag, and carrying it on before the Radical Republicans of the State. Our first choice, THOMAS J. DURANT, failing us, our second choice, Major F. E. DUMAS, should now become our standard-bearer. He may vie, as a citizen and as a soldier, with any competitor whose name can be brought forward. He has honorability, education and wealth. The only objection that can and that will be raised against him is, that he is a newly enfranchised citizen.

Now we emphatically claim that a newly enfranchised citizen has the same right as a former voter to occupy the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana. And we go further, we say that it is important to assert that right, and that it is proper to do it.

It is important; for right without the enjoyment of it is no right at all. And we contend that a citizen, though of African descent, can fill any office for which he is qualified. But if we do not elect him, what is the value of the right? And how long will a right remain written on the statute book, if not exercised and not practically claimed?

Why should we not begin by the highest office in the State, as the highest example to give, and therefore the best security to obtain?

In this very instance there is every reason to act upon that principle. The class of newly enfranchised citizens is the most numerous in the State; they outnumber the old voters two to one. Why should not, therefore, the Radical Republicans take from the ranks of the new citizens the Governor of the State as well as he could be taken from among the formerly enfranchised citizens?

As to the new electors in particular, they will see in the nomination of one of their own, the consecration of a great principle, and feeling proud of their worthy representative, they will vote for him as one man."

This principle carried out must put every department of this State Government in the hands of the colored population. It will, of course, meet the opposition of all white men. The colored people have taken advantage of Congress and of their white Republican allies. They avail themselves of the exclusion of white men from the polls—intended by Congress to assure the success of the Reconstruction act—for the purpose of securing the State Governments to themselves. This may justly be regarded as treachery to Congress and to the white Republicans. It is an abuse of their position which neither binds Congress nor the white Republicans. Did Congress legislate to give the Southern State Governments absolutely to the colored people? By no means. It enacted a law to bring those States back into the Union on the basis of future obedience and loyalty. How, then, can either Congress or the white Republicans be bound to execute this plot of the negroes? How far will they submit to this *coup de main?* In this State the color line has been drawn by the negro element. No white man can stand on the negro side of this line. But our position is liable to be embarrassed still further by a new element.

A DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

Has been proposed, and will very probably be carried into effect immediately. It may be mentioned without giving names that a gentleman who claims to have been empowered, if not deputed by the Democratic National Committee, has attended an informal meeting, held for the purpose of organizing the Anti-Radical sentiment in this State. There were two propositions considered at this meeting: The one to organize for affiliation with the Democratic party of the North; the other to form an organization limited to the defeat of negro supremacy as embodied in the new Constitution about to be submitted to the people of Louisiana. The first was advocated on the ground that the Democratic was the only National Party adequate to cope with the Radical Party. Its influence was considered invaluable to the South at this moment, and it was urged on all to form on this powerful body and march to victory under the shadow of its banners. The friends of the substitute proposition urged the vital importance of making a party limited to the defeat of the new Constitution on several grounds:

1. That the question of race had been placed distinctly in issue by the negroes themselves.

2. That the social and political consequences involved in the success of the new Constitution, would be ruinous to the interests of Louisiana.

3. That unless the new Constitution be defeated, the electoral vote of Louisiana must pass to the colored population, and could in no event be carried into the Electoral College for the benefit of the Democratic Party.

4. That the gross Radical vote enrolled, and composed almost entirely of negroes, was 82,000. That the enfranchised whites registered only numbered 44,000. It was then plain that if any of this small vote should be lost, if indeed it could not be greatly increased, negro supremacy in Louisiana was undoubted.

5. That the special organization would embody all the elements of opposition to the Constitution, while the Democratic organization might exclude more or less of it.

6. That while the special organization might effect an object, without which the State of Louisiana could not be represented in the Electoral College in opposition to negro rule, the Democratic organization might tend to defeat its own purposes by dividing or driving away the force necessary to defeat the Constitution.

Notwithstanding, the argument thus stated seems in favor of giving the Anti-Constitution Party a fair field, in order that its advantages might enure to the benefit of a national opposition party, the meeting carried the Democratic organization. That the whole opposition will merge in this party or will adopt some other, remains to be seen.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

A late letter contained an argument in favor of short labor contracts, and attributed the loss of the planters to their contracting for labor and supplying provisions at the prices of cotton for one year, to be complied with at the prices of the year ensuing. The year of loss has induced the planters to refrain from hiring the freedmen until the latter, without wages or food, have been compelled in some instances to offer terms by which the planters cannot possibly lose. What do you think, therefore, of freedmen hired for their food, clothing and $40 a year? or of whole families taken without other wages than food, rent, fuel, clothing and medical attendance? The Freedmen's Bureau is as impotent as CANUTE to stop this wave of cause and effect. The overthrow of the old labor system has not yet been substituted by an adjustment of the relations between capital and labor. In the meantime the peculiar friends of the freedman have really brought him, temporarily at least, into the bondage of utter dependence. It is premature to offer any opinion for the "make-up" of the next year's cultivation. It must soon, however, be determined, and will be reported to you from the best of sources—the country Press of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

THE FAIR

Has fallen upon several evil days. Rain and cold have conspired to chill the enthusiasm of the visitors. Hon. Mr. EUSTIS made the annual address, which was in every respect an admirable discourse, and especially adapted to the exigencies of the times. He impressed strongly the doctrine that the restoration of Southern independence will depend upon the political and industrial reconstruction of the South.

W. M. B.

VIRGINIA.

Suffrage and the Right of Office-holding—Speeches of Mr. Underwood and Mr. Bayne.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1868.

The proceedings of this Convention are marked by dullness throughout. There is scarcely a member in the body that is entitled to the distinction of being called a representative man; and while many of them are sensible enough to remain silent, it would be better for themselves and the interests of their constituents if the great majority of them merely voted and drew their per diem. A county debating society would not present half the incapacity that is displayed in this "assembled wisdom" of Virginia.

There is scarcely a man of average ability on either side of the House. The Conservatives are all natives of the State; but they are mostly young men of little experience, and, with the exception of Mr. MARYE, of Fredericksburgh, and Mr. WILSON, of Frederick, have shown no aptitude as debaters, while the other side concentrates all its knowledge and capacity in UNDERWOOD, HUNNICUTT and BAYNE. PORTER and THOMAS are lawyers, however, and the former can make a most vehement harangue, and speak very loud, while he really says nothing that is worthy of a man of enlightened mind, of liberal sentiments and of enlarged ideas. The whole thing presents a picture of a debating society; and the rules of order are more frequently discussed than the order of the day. The people here would have preferred that this cup should have passed. They would have preferred that the Judiciary Committee of Congress, or a select committee of fifteen, had framed for them a constitution and submitted it for their approval. And why cannot this be done yet? It is not too late. Let all the Barebones conventions in the South be dispersed and the entire matter left to Congress.

Yesterday the majority refused to allow the charges against Judge UNDERWOOD to appear upon the journal. Of course the Judge had forbidden it, and his word is law with the "ring," which he controls, and which is known as the "Allan-Underwood-Hunnicutt Printing Ring" for the disposal of all the offices and spoils in the State, and to which most of the Convention belong. The organ of the "ring" is the *New Nation*.

SUFFRAGE.

Mr. UNDERWOOD called Mr. WHITE to the chair. By the way, it is known that WHITE sent BUTLER a challenge, while he was here, to meet him in the field of honor. WHITE was Colonel of a regiment during the war, and is a preacher. He resigned and wanted to become a sutler in BUTLER's army; but old BEN. issued an order exiling him, and stated in the order that Col. WHITE could not be permitted to act as boot-black even in his department. The challenge was treated with contempt by BUTLER. To resume: WHITE took the chair, and the President took the floor and offered the following resolution on suffrage. Of course, anybody else might have offered it, but then nobody else could have done so well as the judicial aspirant for Senatorial honors:

"That the Committee on the Elective Franchise and Qualifications be instructed to report in favor of giving the franchise and right of suffrage, and the right to hold civil office, to every citizen of this State, of full age, of sound mind and of good reputation."

Mr. UNDERWOOD made a very lengthy speech in favor of this proposition, opening his argument by saying that there were three classes which had hitherto been denied a place in our public bodies, the women, the clergy and the colored population. He went on then to prove that without these new elements all government must prove a failure in this State. The exclusion of the clergy from our public councils had made of this large class of educated men moral eunuchs, and caused large masses of men to relapse into practical atheism. He was glad to see the clergy so well represented in this Convention. He next, in order to establish the fact that preachers were better founders of States than warriors, contrasted the settlement of Virginia with that of Massachusetts. JOHN SMITH, accompanied by a roystering party, came to the New World in search of gold; but disappointed in this, went into the more profitable cultivation of tobacco. They wanted wives, and girls were imported from London and bought by weight, not for gold but for so many pounds of tobacco; a hundred and twenty pounds being the common price—although a very pretty damsel sometimes brought a hundred and fifty. But the Pilgrims came to seek in mid-Winter, a new home, an asylum to worship God; but why report the rest—from this hint any school-boy can guess the balance.

In speaking next of the disfranchisement of the negroes, he said there were 100,000 colored men in the South with white blood in their veins, the sons of the proudest and the highest in the land—men so nearly white that the negro blood could hardly be detected. Ignorance should be no bar to the enfranchisement and right to hold office of the colored race. He praised the race for their sobriety and general good conduct, and assured them of full protection in the exercise of all their rights, no matter from what quarter they might be assailed. He warned the rebels, in bringing on a war of races, not to depend upon Northern Copperheads. They had relied upon their assistance before, but were deceived. He advised the whites to abandon their antipathy to the black race, treat them generously, and help them to rise. As to Female Suffrage, although fully in favor of it, he feared it was not yet time for woman to take her place at the polls—but the day would surely come,—and then drunkards, libertines, and slanderers would seldom disgrace our halls of legislation.

UNDERWOOD was replied to by Mr. MARYE, who denounced the gentleman's slanders upon Virginia in severe language, and administered a most scathing rebuke to the meddlesomeness of the New England adventurers.

Mr. PORTER followed Mr. MARYE in a long speech full of sound and fury, signifying very little more than assertion.

And then Dr. BAYNE enlightened the Convention with his views, and was paruoularly angry because Mr. MARYE would not call him a "gentleman," but alluded to him merely as the "member from" Norfolk. BAYNE said the negro would have office and the ballot, or the Constitution should not be adopted.

KAPPA.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

There was a full attendance at the *matinée* on Saturday. Mr. PIKE's house has not, we think, been seen to greater advantage. Like a richly-decorated *jardinière*, it is improved by being filled. The majority of those present were of course ladies, and for the most part from the immediate neighborhood. This, we need hardly say, is good enough and large enough to support a place of amusement. The tendency toward the East side has, however, been very marked for several years, and it is not likely to be checked immediately. There is no reason, in fact, why it should be checked at all. It was in the nature of things that our places of amusement should become scattered, and especially that they should follow the tide of population that flows steadily westward. Such few theatres as we have now do not come in competition with each other. It is a convenience to the public that they are not all in one place. Pike's Opera-house may be out of the way for people living near the Second-avenue, but the Academy of Music is equally out of the way for the good folk who live in the neighborhood of the Eighth-avenue. And if we come to a matter of speculation, it is fair to assume that a larger proportion of fashionable people live on the West than on the East side. The former is good and substantial to the river, the latter becomes mixed and shakey after pasing the First-avenue. It does not follow, moreover, that fashionable people are the principal supporters of amusements, and it is impossible to ascertain who *are* fashionable people. At present it is understood that fashionable people consist exclusively of the stockholders of the Academy of Music. If this be so, it may safely be urged that fashionable people have by no means been the principal supporters of amusements—especially of musical amusements. Obviously the lieges who paid, and not those who entered free of admission, did what little was done toward carrying on business. Such a class may not be fashionable, but it is eminently serviceable. It is undoubtedly a brilliant and charming sight to see two hundred and fifty stockholders in the private boxes and best seats of the Academy, but it is irritating to the public who pay, and not profitable to the manager who loses. It is different at Pike's; every one has the same chance, and the manager deals with a proprietor, not a pageant.

Mr. STRAKOSCH, despite the opposition of the large, influential and wealthy class above referred to, has done well. Owing to the accident which so inopportunely befell Signor BRIGNOLI, he has had to depend almost wholly on Mme. LA GRANGE, and on such items of the *repertoire* as best suited the other artists. We have from time to time spoken of the several performances. "Don Giovanni" was repeated on Saturday at the *matinée*, and in a much more satisfactory way than at the former representation. Signor SUSINI had a cold, and was therefore in voice. He is an amusing *Leporello*, and does not hesitate at a sacrifice to make the audience laugh, but occasionally he roars like a pachyderm, and carries consternation into that ante-diluvian world, the chorus. Signor TAMARO is "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat." What with the natural tameness of his style and the depressing influence of his funereal costume, he produced a singular sense of void,—the more remarkable from the fact that he is a good artist, and reputed to be one of the best teachers of singing in the City. He sang "Il mio tesoro" with much taste. Signor ORLANDINI is an acceptable baritone, who neither startles nor dismays. The *Zerlina* of Miss PHILLIPS was a thoroughly good and artistic performance. The beautiful melodies, with which the part is filled, were given with purity and simplicity. The gentleman who played *Masetto* was unworthy of so lively and graceful a partner. Signor COLLETI was a good *Commendatore*. He is always a little sepulchral, and a monumental part suits him. Mme. LA GRANGE was finely tragic as *Donna Anna*, and sang the very difficult music of the *rôle* with that remarkable ease and finish to which we have so often had occasion to direct attention. Mme. LA GRANGE has passed the time when flattery can add to her fame. She is justly regarded as one of the best and most reliable artists now on the stage. With a very distinct recollection of her first appearance in this country, and with so many instances in every direction to teach us, that time does not generally improve the voice, we are still of opinion that the lady has never before been heard to such advantage. She is better now than when she sang at Niblo's Garden. During her absence we have had no artist who was her equal in the general qualities that constitute a prima-donna. Mme. LA GRANGE's voice was at no time very strong. It was characterized more by firmness and elasticity than by volume. The skill with which she delivers and manages it doubles its power, and satisfies the listener even amid the crash of instruments and the shouts of a rather turbulent chorus. Another and very agreeable trait in Mme. LA GRANGE is that she never sings out of tune. In this respect she is an example to every other member of the troupe. To-night "La Traviata" will be performed for the second time this season—Signor RANDOLPHI as *Germont*. It is expected that Signor BRIGNOLI will be in a condition to make his *rentrée* on Friday next.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS brought her brief season of English opera to a close on Saturday evening, when the phenomenon of a good house was witnessed. The opera was "Fra Diavolo"—a work which in any garb seems to be a favorite with the public. The story is lively, the music light, and the action quick and picturesque. The preferences of the public have been marked during Miss RICHINGS' season. Old operas have excited more interest than new ones. BENEDICT's beautiful opera of the "Lily of Killarney" fell flat, and this notwithstanding the fact that the story was of more than average excellence. Mr. BOUCICAULT prepared the *libretto*, and based it on the familiar drama of the "Colleen Bawn." But it was in vain. No one went to see whether it was good or bad, except a corporal's guard of amateurs and the critics. The latter said it was bad, so far as the performance was concerned, and we took sides with them. Then came, on Monday last, the "Desert Flower." It was played to a wretched house, and repeated to another that was hardly a shade better, albeit the second performance was for the benefit of the composer's widow, Mrs. WM. VINCENT WALLACE. It was of course withdrawn. On the other hand when pieces like the "Bohemian Girl" or "Maritana" were played, the attendance was invariably good. This state of things, to say the least of it, is discouraging. It benumbs effort, if it does not kill it; and shows a lamentable indifference to the question of progress. It is better to witness a dozen failures, than sit, stolidly content, over a single success.

WALLACE's opera of the "Desert Flower" is one of his later works, written when the pressure of success was bearing heavily upon a weakened constitution. The plot of the opera is a good deal like that of "Pocahontas," and somewhat like the plot of something else which we forget. It is quite unimportant to try to remember it. The quality of the libretto can be estimated from the fact that it is written by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, with the assistance of Mr. THOMAS J. WILLIAMS. The first gentleman is stage-manager at Covent Garden—the other may, for aught we know to the contrary, be stage-carpenter or scene-shifter. Both are so obscure in dramatic literature that they have become conspicuous. WALLACE, whose utter indifference to the matter of words is well known, probably selected them on this very account. The result is what might be expected—a mass of nonsense. Here's a specimen:

Through the pathless forest drear,
See the hunter threads his way;
His dauntless breast ne'er knoweth fear,
As forth he goes in search of prey.

There is more of it, but this is enough. Apart from the intrinsic beauty of the thought—with which it is needless to tamper—we may remark that, technically, a writer for music should use as many open sounds as possible, and especially avoid all those words where the tongue is compelled to strike the teeth or palate. The above is sufficient to make the fog-trumpet lisp. The situations are commonplace and hackneyed, but they are at all events animated. Mr. WALLACE has written many operas vastly superior to the "Desert Flower." "Maritana" has become a standard favorite, and "Lurline" is certainly one of the most attractive and beautiful romantic operas now on the stage. The "Amber Witch" is on a larger scale; and as the work of a musician for musicians, is perhaps the composer's best effort. He so regarded it himself. The operas we have named approach nearest to the form of grand opera—where recitative takes the place of dialogue. But in the "Desert Flower" there is a ponderous and direful amount of dialogue, the music being to a certain extent auxiliary. There are in all twenty-four numbers, including the overture. The latter is well instrumented, and, although not novel in form, is a pleasing and agreeable introduction. The trio in the first act is pretty, as also is the "Wood-Bird's Song," and the whole of the concerted and dramatic music is skillfully wrought. There are pieces which, notwithstanding the failure of the performance will yet win their way into favor—pieces that reveal the melodic clearness of WALLACE's invention, and his masterly skill as a musician. "The Pangs of Unrequited Love," "Though Born in Wood," "Why Throbs this Heart with Rapture New," are all thrillingly beautiful melodies. The Indian march and chorus is original and effective, and the concerted music generally is good. But the performance, as we have already said, was a failure. The work has been badly rehearsed, and the singers were unequal to the task of interpreting it. Miss RICHINGS is an energetic manager, but she lacks culture as a *prima donna*. The singular habit which she has of whooping the intervals destroys any individuality the music may possess. Mr. CASTLE, although not wholly incapable of lending importance to any *rôle* from the sweetness of his voice, disregards the accentuation of the composer, and save in an occasional ballad, is apt to be a little wearisome. Mr. CAMPBELL sang well, but the part was evidently not to his liking. Finally, the orchestra and chorus were bad. Too much had been attempted, and the result was that too little was accomplished. To bring out a new work as the occident of a season is a mistake. We advise our readers to examine the music for themselves. It is published in every form, from the full score to a piano-forte arrangement, by Messrs. WM. HALL & SON.

The French Theatre wept on Saturday over the sorrows of an unfortunate Queen; it will laugh to-night at the follies of an eccentric Duchess. *Marie Antoinette* has retired to Brooklyn, and Mlle. TOSTEE has returned to Fourteenth-street. In short, Mr. BATEMAN, with a touching affection for New-York, has brought his Boston career to a close, in order that he may give us the hundredth performance of the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." The season in Boston was successful, and seems to have excited the ire of *Dwight's Journal of Music*, which "breathes full East" upon OFFENBACH and denounces him for not being MOZART, or HANDEL, or HAYDN, or BEETHOVEN; or, let us say, DWIGHT. With proper advantages he might have written something else, and the editor—"that proud preëminence of man"—could perhaps have praised it. What would have been the beneficent result to the world! These periodical fulminations are very curious. Imagine a philosopher apostrophising a butterfly and saying "Sir, you are nothing but a miserable insect. Don't tell me about your love for flowers. I have seen you alight in foul places. It was your duty to have been a Megatherium. Then I could have taken you to my bosom. You are not a Megatherium; you are a butterfly. Hence I despise you. Those who think you are necessary to the present state of things are fools and idiots. It is *I* that make the present state of things. I will crush you." Long ere the clumsy band had reached its quarry the insect had flown into other regions where this bungling and brawling scribbler follows in vain. A page of such arrogant noodleism has never before appeared even in that paradise of noodles—the *Journal*. The truth about the "Grand Duchess" can be very simply stated. It is a work of real lightness—a "form of luscious nonsense," as RUSKIN says. It makes no pretence whatever, but, with a laugh, a giggle or a gesture, accomplishes its ends. It pleases many people, and we suspect that it will continue to do so; for these forms of titillation, although unbecoming in a dreamy god like the editor in question, are quite familiar among mortals. We are certain of one thing. No benefit can accrue to good music by making wry faces over trifles, and we urge the editor to keep closely to extracts and translations, in which he excels. His own opinions about anything more recent than the Deluge are apt to excite something worse than discussion. To return to the French Theatre. There will be five performances there this week, the first taking place to-night.

The second *soirée* of Chamber music (Messrs. MASON & THOMAS) took place at Irving Hall on Saturday evening. There were three pieces on the programme, all of which were excellently interpreted. The first was VOLKMANN's Quartette in A minor, opus 9, a work of considerable gravity and somewhat curious in construction. The conversational characteristic of the Quartette, as a composition, is laid aside, and a series of little *ensembles* with calumniations of various sorts are substituted. The effect is sometimes good, but it is sought with too obvious a purpose. The themes buzz in your ear like "a fly i' the pane," and are not much more melodious. SCHUBERT's piano Trio in B flat, opus 30, was very finely played, Mr. WILLIAM MASON being at the piano. We have spoken of the work on other occasions, and need only say that it is one of the most agreeable trios in existence. The programme terminated with the E minor Quartette (No. 3) by BEETHOVEN.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON gave his sixteenth Sunday concert at Steinway Hall last evening. The singers were Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, a contralto, who has not gained greatly by singing on the stage; and Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, a capital tenor, who made his *debut* in New-York some years since under the direction of Miss LUCY ESCOTT. The gentleman has a fine voice, sings with delicacy, and was deservedly applauded. He is the best concert tenor we have had for many years. Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE played several pieces on the piano-forte with taste, precision and skill. His duet on the "Grand Duchess" was warmly received. The gentleman's style is eminently popular, and takes with the public. Mr. CAULFIELD presided at the organ, and Mr. G. W. COLBY at the piano—both efficiently. Mr. KOPTA was the solo violinist, and acquitted himself with his usual dexterity.

The second concert of the Seventy-first Regiment Band will be given at Steinway Hall, under the direction of Bandmaster D. L. DOWNING, on Tuesday evening, 28th January.

On Thursday evening next Mr. HARRISON will give his third grand oratorio performance. The work selected for the occasion is HAYDN's "Creation." The soloists are Miss BRAINERD, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS. The chorus of the Harmonic Society and Mr. THOMAS' orchestra take part in the entertainment.

The Theatres.

The fourth performance of the "White Fawn" will be given at Niblo's Garden this evening.

At Wallack's Theatre, Mrs. CENTLIVRE's sparkling comedy of "The Wonder" will be produced this evening, with Mr. LESTER WALLACK as *Don Felix*, and Miss ROSE EYTINGE as *Donna Violante*, a distribution of the leading characters not to be equaled in this country.

Mme. RISTORI will make her last appearance previous to her departure for Havana, at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday evening, as *Marie Antoinette*.

There remain but twelve more nights in which to see the superb realization of SHAKESPEARE's "Midsummer Night's Dream," that has held the stage so long at the Olympic Theatre.

A new equestrian star is announced to appear at the New-York Circus to-night. Miss LUCILLE WATSON is the name of this new belle of the arena. She hails from Astley's, and is considered very daring.

At the New-York Theatre "Under the Gaslight" will be played to-night and to-morrow evening; for Wednesday a new adaptation of DICKENS' "Pickwick Papers" is announced.

Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS' new London drama, called "Nobody's Son," is to be played at Barnum's this week.

At the Broadway Theatre Mrs. BOWERS, and at Banvard's Museum "The Frost King" will remain another week.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will begin a second series of Readings at Dodworth's Hall this evening. He will read from "Macbeth," "Old Curiosity Shop," and "Pickwick."

"The Pilgrim" enters upon his nineteenth week at Bunyan Hall to-day.

The Robbery Near Petroleum Centre—$210,000 Taken—Arrests on Suspicion.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Jan. 18.

In our issue of yesterday morning we alluded briefly to the robbery of the house of Mr. JOHN BENNINGHOFF, near Petroleum Centre. To-day we are in possession of further particulars, and it is proved to have been a most daring and successful affair, which for the coolness and deliberation displayed by the villains who perpetrated it, and for the large amount of money they secured, has seldom been equaled outside of the large cities. The manner in which the robbery was conducted, as well as the preparations that were made to insure success, show it was the result of fully matured plans, and that the perpetrators were well acquainted with the habits of the family. At no other time, probably than at the hour the robbery was committed, would such a favorable opportunity be presented. Mr. JOSEPH BENNINGHOFF was at church, and although quite dark it was too early for the family to make the usual preparations, such as securing the doors, windows, &c., for passing the night. Mr. BENNINGHOFF's house is situated in a corner formed by the junction of two roads, and is about a quarter of a mile distant from any other dwelling. There were five men, who, it has been ascertained, participated in the robbery near the house. The particulars of the affair are substantially as follows:

Shortly after 7 o'clock, the family, consisting of Mr. JOHN BENNINGHOFF, his wife and niece and two hired men, were sitting in the kitchen, when the door was opened and four men walked in. Three of these men were of medium size and the fourth was tall and heavy, and all of them were masked with handkerchiefs, cloths or comforters. On entering the room the men drew pistols, and presenting them at the heads or breasts of the family, threatened them with immediate death if they should make the least noise. So completely were the family taken by surprise that but little resistance was offered except by Mr. BENNINGHOFF, who cried out lustily on their first appearance. The first cry that he raised had scarcely left his lips when he was attacked by one of the ruffians, who was soon assisted by one or two of the others. Mr. BENNINGHOFF is now in his sixty-seventh year, but notwithstanding his advanced age, he is still possessed of considerable strength, and he exerted it to the utmost. His strength was, however, entirely inadequate to cope with two or three middle-aged men, and he was soon thrown to the floor. The ruffians struck him in the face and stamped on his body, and then half dragged, half carried him to an adjoining bedroom. All this time Mr. BENNINGHOFF was by no means idle, but was putting forth his best endeavors to escape, and to attract attention from the outside. After they got Mr. B. somewhat under their control, they tied his arms and legs and threw him on the bed, and wrapped the bedclothes tightly about him. They then rifled his pockets, and took from one of them his pocket-book, containing a small amount of money and a key to one of the safes. After seeing that the cords which bound his limbs were fast, and covering him more closely with the clothes, they left him in a powerless condition.

While Mr. BENNINGHOFF was struggling with two of the ruffians, the other two had intimidated the two hired men, and they were soon tied in the chairs in which they sat at the time when the robbers first made their appearance. These men offered but very little resistance, and in a very brief space of time they found themselves in a helpless condition. During the fracas, Mrs. BENNINGHOFF managed to secure a revolver, which she handed to one of the hired men, but he, through fear or some other emotion of a like character, did not use it, and immediately afterward one of the roughs got possession of it. Mrs. BENNINGHOFF was seized, dragged into an adjoining room and bound. Mr. BENNINGHOFF's niece was taken into a room near the kitchen and fastened to a lounge.

After every person in the house was securely fastened and an attempt had been made to open a combination-lock safe, two of the party started up stairs to the room in which an old-fashioned safe was kept, without asking any questions; while the other two stayed below and kept guard over the family. The key of the safe on the second floor had been taken from Mr. BENNINGHOFF's pocket-book, and the villains succeeded in opening the safe without difficulty. One drawer in the safe was overlooked, but all the rest of it was thoroughly ransacked. The safe contained nearly $225,000, and the villains succeeded in taking $210,000. Of the $210,000 there were $20,000 in Government bonds, and the rest in greenbacks and national currency. The drawer that was overlooked contained a quantity of gold and silver coin, amounting in all to a comparatively small sum. In the haste of the search after plunder, a package containing $4,000 was laid among a quantity of papers near the safe and left, and in another part of the house a second package, containing nearly $6,000, was dropped.

After ransacking the safe, the whole party returned to the kitchen, and ascertaining from a member of the family that Mr. JOSEPH BENNINGHOFF had gone to church, and that no other person would be likely to visit the house during the night, the villains proceeded to make themselves comfortable. During their stay, which lasted about an hour, awaiting the return of Mr. JOSEPH BENNINGHOFF, they consumed a quantity of bread and milk. Finally, the villains concluded to leave, and making a slip-noose, they put it around the neck of one of the hired men and led him to the barn and forced him to harness a horse to a cutter. The man was then led back to the house and retied. Two other horses were taken from the barn, and the whole party started off at a brisk pace. As soon as the last man left the house, Mr. BENNINGHOFF's niece managed to loosen the cords with which her arms were bound. The rest of the family were then released, and the men started out and alarmed the neighbors, after which telegrams were sent in all directions to the authorities of the different places, apprizing them of the robbery.

Yesterday morning a reward of $10,000 was offered for the arrest of the robbers and return of the money, and later in the day it was increased to $20,000. About 2 o'clock a dispatch was received by Mr. BENNINGHOFF, from Oil City, stating that three men had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. Mr. BENNINGHOFF and Deputy-Sheriff HULL left Petroleum Centre for Oil City on the train that leaves the former place at 3:25 P. M., for the purpose of seeing if the men who were arrested could be identified.

PHALON'S NEW PERFUME, "FLOR DE MAYO" or Flower of May. This delightful perfume is unquestionably the finest perfume ever introduced in this country. It is dedicated to the beautiful flower from which it takes its name. It will be ready for the trade this week. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for box containing one-half dozen. Sent to any address upon receipt of the money. For sale everywhere by druggists and fancy goods dealers. NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—"Flor de Mayo" or Flower of May has been adopted by us as our trade mark and copyrighted. Any infringements will be promptly prosecuted. PHALON & SON.

—*Advt.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Rupture Curatives.

Dr. SHERMAN's Rupture Curatives are a guarantee of a radical cure of Hernia. Office No. 697 Broadway, corner 4th-st. Illustrated circular of photographic likenesses of ruptures before and after cure furnished on receipt of ten cents.—*Advt.*

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL.)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig, Toupee and Ornamental Hair. Liberal discount to country dealers. No. 8?? Broadway, up stairs.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Geo. C. Parker & Bro.,
Wholesale dealers in Fish and Provisions, No. 257 Washington-st., corner of Murray,
Offer for sale
the choicest stock of goods they ever held,
Comprising all styles of Mackerel, Codfish, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese and Dried Fruits.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Baldness, Grayness and other imperfections of the hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

FULLER—CHISM.—At Whiting, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Mr. Horner, LEVI J. FULLER, of New-York, to Miss SUSIE F. CHISM, of Whiting. No cards.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

HEWITT—MUNN.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. E. W. Hutter, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. JOHN M. HEWITT, of Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE C., second daughter of Isaac B. Munn, M. D. No cards.

PERKINS—DOTTERER.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at the residence of Edwin McNeill, Esq., by Rev. William B. Clarke, J. DEMING PERKINS, of this City, to MARGARETTA W., daughter of Davis H. Dotterer, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ASTOR.—On Friday morning, Jan. 17, in the 65th year of his age, JOHN J., son of the late J. J. Astor, of this City.

The funeral services will take place on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place.

ATKINSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, after a lingering illness, in the 75th year of her age, ANN, wife of the late Lieut. Charles Atkinson, R. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 23 Dominick-st.

BOYLE.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, after many years of patient suffering, ELLEN, widow of Richard Boyle, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, George W. Thurber, 3d-av., near 71st-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, of scarlet fever, ADELBERT A., only son of John R. and Carrie Brown, aged 6 years and 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 91 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLIFT.—At Savannah, Ga., on Monday, Dec. 30, JULIA M., wife of Joseph W. Clift, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Julia Marshall, No. 44 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

DICK.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, JAMES L. DICK, after a lingering illness, in his 35th year.

His friends and friends of the family, and the Artists' Association of Brooklyn, and the artists in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 157 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, LEVI HUNT, aged 45 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hyatt Lodge No. 205, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Washington, corner of Johnson-st., on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock.

KEYSER.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, MARY VALLEAU, wife of Ernest Keyser, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock.

LEONORI.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 18, MARY VIRGINIA, eldest daughter of Robert G. and Margaret S. Leonori, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 93 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

LOCKITT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, at his residence, No. 71 Johnson-st., CHARLES, son of Joseph and Maria Lockitt, aged 39 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hill Grove Lodge No. 540, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock.

MONSON.—At Astoria, on Saturday morning, Jan. 18, MARCENA MONSON, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Rev. Dr. Stead's Church, at Astoria, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

NAUDAIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, GEORGE DOUGLAS, only son of the late Dr. Andrew Naudain, of West Farms, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, the 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 12th-st.

NEWCOMB.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, MARY E., daughter of the late Chas. T. Newcomb, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her step-father, Charles S. Phelps, No. 252 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROSSIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 17, CHARLES ROSSIRE, a native of Lausanne, Switzerland, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his uncle, A. C. Rossire, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 124 Columbia-st., on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M.

SERGEANT.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Saturday, Jan. 18, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph B. and Alice Sergeant, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her parents.

WINSHIP.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 18, CHARLES A. WINSHIP, aged 19 years, son of the late Ebenezer Winship.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 219 Monroe-st., on Monday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In Buffalo, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, MARY MONTGOMERY, infant daughter of Dr. A. R. and Lottie T. C. Wright.

YOUNG.—At Chappaqua, on Friday, Jan. 17, CATHERINE YOUNG, widow of Nathaniel Young, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES.
New-York Office at
BARTLETT'S MACHINE AND NEEDLE
DEPOT, No. 569 Broadway.

A CLERGYMAN WRITING TO A friend says: My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the "fountain of health" on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia. Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—REGULAR monthly meeting, MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 7½ P. M., at the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st. Practical Christian work will be the subject for consideration.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
O. HUTCHINSON, Recording Secretary.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LIFE OF HEROIC STRUGGLE.
SEE
THE NEW STORY,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
ENTITLED
BEAUMONT, THE BANKER;
OR,
A LIFE OF HEROIC STRUGGLE.
BY
WM. HENRY PECK,
Professor of History in the University of the State of Louisiana,
WILL BE READY IN THE LEDGER,
TO-DAY (MONDAY) AT 12 O'CLOCK.

SARSAPARILLIAN
AND ITS WONDERFUL CURATIVE ASSOCIATES,
PREPARED UNDER A NEWLY-DISCOVERED PROCESS, ENTERS INTO THE COMPOSITION OF
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

The extraordinary cures of Chronic, Scrofulous, Skin and Syphilitic diseases—and the marvelous powers of the Renovating Resolvent in affording almost immediate relief and permanent cure of Gravel, Albuminuria, Calculous Concretions, Weakness and Irritation of the Bladder, and all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Organs, by *communicating its curative properties through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other secretions*, have elicited inquiries from eminent physicians of France and England as to the difference between the SARSAPARILLIAN used in the RESOLVENT and ordinary Sarsaparillas. SARSAPARILLIAN is but one of the ingredients that form this wonderful *compensating*—as well as purifying and strengthening remedial agent. It is the only part of the root wherein the curative virtues of Sarsaparilla reside; all other parts are inert. By Dr. Radway's process of extracting the medical properties from vegetable substances, the ACTIVE VIRTUES *are only* secured. Hence, *Sarsaparillian*, combined with the curative properties of other ingredients, secures in the RENOVATING RESOLVENT a *compensating remedy*, restoring a healthy and harmonious action to all the glands and organs of the system in the secretion of their several constituents. If suffering from chronic skin or syphilitic disease, sores or ulcers—if the Lungs are ulcerated, weak, sore with cough, &c.—if the Skin is covered with eruptions or blotches, if the Kidneys or Bladder are damaged, and the urine either scanty or too abundant; if thick, smoky, cloudy and deposits brick-dust or threads, or looks like the white of an egg a few hours after passing; if dull, heavy pains in the small of the back, along the thighs, hips, bladder, a few doses of the RESOLVENT will afford relief, and a few bottles change all these signs of disease, and give assurance of a complete cure.

EVERY DROP OF BLOOD that is impregnated with the RESOLVENT, and is absorbed to supply the waste of the body, will make pure and healthy flesh and fiber.

LADIES that have used the RESOLVENT for the cure of some functional derangement, and that were annoyed with rough, wrinkled, shriveled and mothy skin, have been astonished at finding, by the use of six bottles, their skin clear and smooth, wearing the roseate hue of health and beauty, as well as being completely cured of their difficulties. In all simple affections of the skin, Pimples, Blotches, Spots and recent Sores, one bottle will cure. In chronic diseases, either of the Lungs, Bronchial Glands, Kidneys, Bladder, Uterine difficulties, Syphiloid, Scrofula, &c., six and even twelve bottles may be required. If it is in the power of medicine to cure, *the* RESOLVENT *will cure*. Price, $5 for six bottles; $1 per bottle. Dr. RADWAY can be consulted free of charge from 12 to 2 P. M., at No. 87 Maiden-lane. Sold by Druggists, and at the *Herald* Drug-store.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS
of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER'S NEW BOOK on CATARRHAL DISEASES of the NOSE, THROAT and LARYNX, just published, price 50 cents. JAMES MILLER, Publisher, No. 522 Broadway, New-York.

[The following extract from the Work will show its practical and scientific character. On the important diseases of which it treats, it embraces everything which is known, explaining their nature, causes, and proper treatment in plain language, which everybody can understand.]

THROAT CONSUMPTION.

"Few persons probably are aware that there exists such a disease as *Throat Consumption*. What is so called is only a more decided form of *granular* disease, just as *diphtheria* is a more aggravated form of *simple sore throat*. Dr. Cotton, one of the physicians of the London Consumption Hospital, speaking of the affection, says: 'The throat presents at first a number of dark red patches or streaks............ A yellowish tenacious mucus soon appears upon its surface; the tonsils become enlarged, and the uvula is elongated. If the mucous follicles of the tonsils be examined, they are often found to contain a yellowish white (cheesy) substance, apparently of a scrofulous nature.............. .... In many instances the disease remains limited to the throat, but in those cases in which it extends to the *larynx*, it sometimes altogether leaves the throat.' —(p. 154-5.)

The *throat* appears to get well; but, unfortunately, the disease only changes its seat to a more important part, lower down, where it threatens disorganization of the vocal chords, and consumption of the lungs.

The late Dr. Horace Green, in his work on diseases of the throat, says:

'The structural changes to which the mucous follicles of the throat and air-passages are liable, are inflammation, induration, and a deposition of tuberculous matter in the follicles themselves.......... It may accompany, or be consecutive to, other affections of the air-passages, and so exist with laryngitis, bronchitis, or with consumption.' (p. 43.)

'As this disease, in its advanced stage, seems to be constantly attended with a secretion, either within the mucous follicles of a peculiar concrete substance, resembling tubercle; or, with an infiltration of this tuberculous matter in the submucous cellular tissues, it may, with propriety, be denominated tubercular sore throat.' (p. 49.)

It generally shows itself before there is any evidence of lung disease, but gradually develops, and finally ends in consumption. Before tubercles are formed, the blood becomes impure; but we have no facts to justify us in believing that it can become impure without some antecedent cause which impairs the purity of the air, or the freedom of its respiration. As all affections of the nose, throat, and air-passages do impair the freedom of respiration, they are to be regarded as direct causes of consumption of the lungs. If we regard the state of the throat merely as an evidence of that state of the blood in which tubercles take their rise, the peril to the patient of neglecting it is not lessened. If, on the other hand, we believe it to be the earliest visible manifestation of disease actually set up in the lungs, the danger is increased. Whenever I see granulations on the back of the throat, the thought of consumption always occurs to me, and I carefully 'sound' the lungs to see whether tubercles can be detected.

When little cheesy particles are expectorated, they come either from the throat or lungs, and threaten us with one of the most fatal diseases which afflict mankind." (p. 50.)

(For continuation and treatment the reader is referred to the book.)

Also, by the same author, a popular treatise on "BRONCHIAL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS," price 75 cents, or these two books bound together, price $1. To be obtained of the publisher, JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway, and through all Booksellers.

NOTE.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, author of the above works, having returned from Europe after an absence of four years, can now be consulted personally and by letter at his residence, No. 9 Bravoort-place, (10th-st.,) New-York, on all affections of the THROAT AND LUNGS, to which branch of his profession his practice is exclusively confined.

"THE AMERICAN COLONY IN PARIS, 1867," from the French of Andre Leo, is the title of a very readable pamphlet published by Loring, at the low price of ten cents. It is very interesting, as giving us a French impression of American men and women in Paris—their manners, character, and style of living. It is full of information upon subjects of social habit and fashion, and will be read with interest by four classes: those who have visited Paris, those who have not, those who intend to, and those who do not intend to.—*Evening Transcript.*

Send 10 cents for it to

LORING, Publisher, Boston.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT "FENTON" CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A public meeting of the above Club will be held at "Headquarters," "Demilt Dispensary," corner 23d-st. and 2d av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:

Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN.
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Major JAMES HAGGERTY.
ROBERT CROWE, Esq.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Fenton Clubs of the Seventh Senatorial District and the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic to participate. The Anderson Glee Club will be present and discourse patriotic songs.

Front seats reserved for ladies.

JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
OLIVER HOOKER, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HUDSON LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS. Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1868.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

Holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds are hereby notified that the Agent of State will redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office in the City of New-York, on the first of May next, to the extent of the moneys on hand for that purpose.

Notice of desire to surrender Bonds for payment must be filed with the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State.
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-Officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

ALL CLASSES OF STOCKS AND BONDS, NOT DEALT IN AT THE REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE BOARDS, RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND ARE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

RACINE TOWN BONDS
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND-DU-LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED EXPRESS STOCKS have been LOST or STOLEN, and the transfer of same stopped:

400 shares of Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, issued in certificates of fifty shares each to Wm. G. Fargo, and numbered 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, dated Feb. 7, 1867.

Also, one certificate, No. 1,022, 100 shares, dated Feb. 25, 1867.

Also, one certificate, No. 1,023, 100 shares, dated Feb. 25, 1867.

Also, one certificate, No. 1,025, 7 shares, dated Feb. 25, 1867.

Also, one certificate, No. 19, ½ share, dated Feb. 25, 1867.

Also, one certificate, No. 1,048, 30 shares, dated Feb. 25, 1867.

Also, one certificate, No. 2,330, 63 shares, dated Sept. 21, 1867.

Also, the following-described stock of the United States Express Company, in the name of Wm. G. Fargo, and consisting of 1,350 shares:

One certificate, No. 94, 1,000 shares, dated May 1, 1866.
One certificate, No. 421, one share, dated May 17, 1866.
One certificate, No. 2,255, 50 shares, dated April 23, 1867.
One certificate, No. 2,256, 50 shares, dated April 23, 1867.
One certificate, No. 2,257, 50 shares, dated April 23, 1867.
One certificate, No. 2,260, 20 shares, dated April 23, 1867.
One certificate, No. 2,543, 179 shares, dated Sept. 21, 1867.

Also, the following-described stock of the American Express Company, in name of Wm. G. Fargo: Consisting of 281 shares, in one certificate, No. 3,352, dated May 1, 1866.

WM. G. FARGO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 13TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER,	ALEX. BONNELL,
LEVI APGAR,	FREDERICK MEAD,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
GEORGE W. SAVAGE,	HORACE K. THURBER,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,	R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOHN F. PUPKE,	ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	ALLAN HAY,
EDGAR PINCHOT,	CHARLES E. BEEBE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	ROBT. McLOUGHLIN,
CHANCEL'R H. BROOKS	JAMES FLANAGAN,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	JAMES WALLACE,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN,	THOS. M. WHEELER,
CHARLES SPEAR,	WILLIAM M. GILES,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,	ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
JOHN MORRIS WHITE,	CHAS. B. RICHARD,
T. C. KIMBALL.	

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	HERMANN STURSBERG,
DANIEL C. KINGSLAND,	PIERRE V. DUFLON,
WM. A. THOMSON,	BENJ. C. BOGERT,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,	PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
JESSE HOYT,	JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN M. DAVIES,	ROBERT SEAMAN,
JAMES SUYDAM.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

At the annual election, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

EDWIN HOYT,	T. G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH STUART,	JOSEPH S. HOYT,
JOHN M. FURMAN,	HENRY SWIFT,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. P. C. Calhoun was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Joseph Stuart Vice-President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1868	509,694 89
NET SURPLUS	279,160 15

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

A semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY.—In pursuance of the requirements of the twelfth section of the General Manufacturing Act of the State of New-York, the undersigned hereby certify that the capital stock of the Masterton Smith and Sinclair Stone Dressing Company is $100,000; that the whole amount thereof has been paid in, and that the amount of existing debts—bills and accounts—payable is $16,000.

ALEXANDER MILNE,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
JOHN H. WOOD,
FRED. E. GIBERT.
} Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: ALEXANDER MILNE of Stamford, State of Connecticut, being duly sworn, says he is President of the Masterton Smith and Sinclair Stone Dressing Company, and that such Company carries on business in the City of New-York, and that the foregoing report of such Company is correct, and that the signatures attached to the foregoing report are those of the President and a majority of the Trustees of such Company. Subscribed and sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1868.

E. B. BARNUM, Notary Public, N. Y. C.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 2d inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares,) and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3. CHAS. P. GILFIN, Acting Secretary.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	109¾	110¼	10-40 Cou.	101⅞	102⅞
Coupon, 1881	109⅞	110⅛	Gold	138⅞	139⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¾	106⅞	June, 7.30	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	110¼	July, 7.30	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅛	107⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	117¾	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	105⅞	105⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '67	105⅞	106	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	116
10-40 Reg	102⅞	103	U. S. 3 ⅌ c. Cer.	100⅛	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

JAN. 1, 1868.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF KELLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $250,000.

All paid up stock being issued for the full amount in payment of machinery, merchandise, &c.

LIABILITIES, $1,563 3.

AUSTIN KELLEY,
JAMES P. MORAN,
JOHN GRAHAM,
JOHN MORTIMER,
} Trustees.
AUSTIN KELLEY, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, 1868. GEO. PEYTON, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PERU STEEL AND IRON COMPANY for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867.

The whole amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is eight hundred thousand dollars, consisting of eight thousand shares of $100 each, all of which were issued in payment for mines, real estate, and other property necessary to the business. The Company have, in addition to the above, a cash working capital of one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

The amount of existing debts is ninety-six thousand dollars, loaned to the Company by the stockholders for five years on the bonds of the Company, and general debts not to exceed sixty-four thousand dollars.

(Signed) CHARLES BLIVEN, President.
WM. HENRY GUNTHER,
EDWIN BULKLEY,
EDWARD DODGE,
JOSEPH W. FOSTER,
} Majority of the Trustees.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17th, 1868.

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES BLIVEN, being duly sworn, says that he is President of the Peru Steel and Iron Company, and that the above report is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) CHARLES BLIVEN.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN RAYMOND, Notary Public of County of N.Y.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING THE President and a majority of the Trustees of the CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, organized under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb 17, 1848, and the various acts extending and amending the same, hereby make and publish the annual report required by said acts.

The amount of capital is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000.) The amount of capital of this Company paid in cash and property is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000.) There are no debts existing against this Company.

J. EAGER, President.

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 1, 1868.

J. W. BIRD,
A. S. JEWELL,
B. J. HOWLAND,
J. LEAYCRAFT,
} Majority of Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Jan. 1, 1868, personally appeared CHARLES R. GRIFFIN, Secretary of said Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company, and made oath that the foregoing report is true, and that he is Secretary of said Company. Before me,

Z. PLATT, Notary Public.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BLIVEN PETROLEUM COMPANY for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867: The whole amount of the capital stock of the Company is eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, consisting of 82,500 shares of $10 each; of which shares to the par value of eight hundred thousand dollars were issued in payment for oil lands and other property necessary to the business, and the remaining 2,500 shares have not been sold. The amount of existing debts does not exceed fifty dollars.

(Signed) CHAS. BLIVEN, President.

F. P. Furnald, Edward B. Mead, Thomas Kenworthy, H. M. Wells, majority of the trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES BLIVEN, being duly sworn, says he is the President of the Bliven Petroleum Company, and that the above report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) CHAS. BLIVEN.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN RAYMOND, Notary Public of County of New-York.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867.

The whole amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is one million dollars, consisting of 10,000 shares of $100 each. Amount actually paid in eight hundred thousand dollars. Issued for patents two hundred thousand dollars. The amount of existing debts does not exceed ($3,200) three thousand and two hundred dollars.

(Signed) CHARLES BLIVEN, President.
F. P. FURNALD,
EDWARD B. MEAD,
WM. HENRY GUNTHER,
JOHN RAYMOND.
} Majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES BLIVEN, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Continental Screw Company, and that the above report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) CHARLES BLIVEN.

Sworn before me this 17th day of January, 1868.
(Signed) JNO. RAYMOND, Notary Public of County of New-York
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Capital stock 150,000 shares; par value $5	$150,000
Paid for property	67,500 shares.
Sold for cash at par and over	28,210 shares.
Capital unissued	54,290 shares.
Mortgage bonds unissued	$42,000

AMOUNT OF EXISTING DEBT.

Bills payable	$20,000
Mortgage bonds	83,000
Unsettled accounts (estimated)	6,000

MATT. TAYLOR, President.
C. A. GRYMES,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
A. H. SIBLEY,
} Directors.

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary of the Mendota Mining Company, of Lake Superior, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

Sworn to this 18th day of January, 1868, before me.
CHRISTIAN VON HESSE, Notary Public.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID S. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN CASTREE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:

WILLIAM S. CORWIN,	AARON RAYMOND,
CHAS. G. CORNELL,	JOHN FOWLER, JR.,
BENJ. T. SEALEY,	WILLIAM H. KIPP,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	THOS. McLELLAND,
UNION ADAMS.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO., No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.	

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN ORE DRESSING COMPANY.—Amount capital stock paid in in cash, $40,000; amount capital stock issued at par for the purchase of mineral and manufacturing property, &c., $560,000; total capital, $600,000. Indebtedness does not exceed $4,000.

CYRUS BUTLER,
D. H. CLOUGH,
F. W. POTTER,
} A Majority of Trustees.

F. W. POTTER being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the American Ore Dressing Company above named, and that the above report is true.

F. W. POTTER, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1868.
S. TOWNSEND CANNON, Notary Public New-York Co.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 18, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 30 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 90 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No 1 Montgomery-street, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 139 Broadway, New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 28 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO. No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) per cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 63.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. R. BULL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

1868—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st January.

Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

400 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

13,560 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED new BACON SIDES.

6,000 pounds first quality sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS, to be bagged and packed in tight tierces.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands, and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

100,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE—33,400 pounds in clean good stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 66,600 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.

50,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE—16,400 pounds in clean good stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 33,600 pounds in double sacks, new cotton and gunny, containing one hundred pounds each.

2,500 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR.

3,000 pounds carefully selected TEA in original half chests, ⅔ oolong, ⅓ green. Packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order, cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, and price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of tea. Bids for coffee and tea to be made duty paid.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, coffee, rice, tea and sugar must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868, for work and materials for the improvement of the Hudson River, between Troy and New Baltimore, N. Y., as follows:

1st—For from fifty thousand to sixty-five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of rubblestone, delivered in the dykes and levelled on top.

2d—For from two hundred and seventy thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of piles, oak, pine, chestnut or spruce, not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, and most of them fifteen feet long.

3d—For driving from two hundred and forty thousand to three hundred and fifteen thousand feet of piles, more or less.

4th—For from six hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of eight-inch by twelve-inch sawed hemlock timber, in pieces not less than twenty-five feet long, to be delivered in rafts at the dykes.

5th—For the timber work on from fifteen thousand to twenty-one thousand running feet, more or less, of full dyke.

6th—For the timber work on thirty-two hundred running feet, more or less, of half dyke.

7th—For the timber work on from twelve to fifteen hundred feet of abutment, more or less, for slope wall at Douw's Point, or other points on the river banks.

8th—For from sixteen thousand to twenty-two thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron bolts, with nuts and washers.

9th—For from forty thousand to fifty thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron rods, with nuts and washers.

10th—For from thirty-five thousand to forty-eight thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron spike without heads.

11th—For three thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone, to be delivered on the dykes.

12th—For dredging away two thousand cubic yards, more or less, of the old State dam near Castleton, N. Y.; material to be deposited on flat scows and shovelled into the new dyke near Cedar Hill.

13th—Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered for stone; so much per cubic yard dredged and deposited for dredging; so much per running foot for piles, driving and timber work; so much per thousand feet, B. M., for timber, and so much per pound for iron.

14th—Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office, and no bid will be received unless made on the printed form and properly certified. Specimens of the stone and iron, plans and specifications of the timber work, and maps of the river showing soundings, &c., can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given to parties desiring to bid.

15th—Bids will be considered for materials and workmanship, not less than one-fourth of the amounts given above. Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties. Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. John Newton.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major Engineers, and Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, BELLS, BLANKETS, &c.; great bargains; carriages of all styles, 1,000 sets of harness, several second-hand carriages. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Nos. 638, 636 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., 166, 168, 170 Crosby-st.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5¾ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,563 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
386 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,

At their Book-Trade Salesrooms and Fine Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 20 and 21, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully attended to by the auctioneers.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS—Catalogue of a very valuable collection of books in every department of literature, comprising some of the scarcest ELZEVIERS, ALDUS, PLANTINS, and many very fine specimens of early printed books. Also, a collection of Bibles and Grammars, &c., in 20 different languages; a rich edition of Herrera's History of Indians, in 4 vols folio; Mariana's Historia de Espana, 2 vols. folio; Bayle's Dictionnaire Historique, 4 vols. folio; complete edition of Voltaire in French, 70 vols.; some very scarce books in English and French, and a few books on Facetiæ.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY, January 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 47th-st.,

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ALL MADE BY BROOKS,

consisting of rosewood suites in satin brocatelle, gilt frame mirrors, marble-top centre tables, black walnut bedroom suites, viz.: bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, towel racks, &c.; oak bedroom suite, sofas, chairs, &c.; dining-room furniture, hat-stands, oil cloths, velvet and Brussels carpets, stair carpets and rods. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

A fine collection of Ancient and Modern Oil-paintings, by celebrated American and European artists. They are now on exhibition free as above till sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway. Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.

Terms cash on the day of sale.

Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., (LATE HAGGERTY & PHELPS,) GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, offer their services to their friends and the public generally, soliciting a share of patronage.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY.
ALEX. PONCE DE LEON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Saloon, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, five entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV., 50TH AND 51ST STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Lewis Curtis, Executor of J. D. Beers, deceased:

6TH-AV., N. E. COR. 50TH-ST—3 Lots, 25x100 feet 5 inches, and 1 lot 34.0¾x100 feet 5 inches.

6TH-AV., N. W. COR. 51ST-ST—3 lots and 1 gore; each 25x100 feet.

WEST 51ST-ST—2 lots, south side, 25 feet east of 6th-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches, and 1 lot, 37.3⅝x100.5 feet.

Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, by order of the executrix of Samuel Nicholl, deceased, the valuable three-story and basement, brick front, dwelling-house on the southerly side of West 10th, formerly Amos-st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverly-place, and known as No. 196 West 10th-st., and the stable adjoining the same, together with the lot of ground on which the same are erected, containing 39 feet 2 inches wide in front, and 42 feet 10 inches in the rear and about 97 feet deep. For maps and further particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE LOTS ON AVENUE A AND 43RD-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

AVENUE A—2 lots on the southwest corner of 73d-st., together 51x99.

EAST 43D-ST.—7 lots on the north side, 121 feet 1 inch west of 2d-av., each 20x100 feet 5 inches.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 395 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the U. S. Engineer Office at Fort Hamilton, L. I., N. Y., Two Oxen, for account of the United States Government. Terms cash.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous. JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engs. and Brev Major-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.

2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.

4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.

5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.

6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.

7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church.

2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.

4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street or James-slip, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.

5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.

6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.

7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1868.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE.

18th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown stone house and furniture, and lot in fee, $50,000.

Also, in East 19th-st., near 2d-av., $27,500.
Also, in East 31st-st., near 4th-av., $45,000.
Also, in East 35th-st., near 2d-av., $17,000.
Also, in West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., $30,000.
Also, in East 39th-st., near Park-av., $75,000.
Also, in West 36th-st., near 5th-av., $60,000.
Also, in West 35th-st., near 5th-av., $70,000.
Also, in Lexington-av., near 44th-st., $23,000.

For full description and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class and medium-priced houses variously located; also, business property and vacant lots on all the leading avenues and streets; printed list on application. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE houses on Park-av., near 37th-st. and on 37th-st., containing modern improvements and ready for immediate occupation; will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—THE STORE AND lot No. 568 Broadway, running through to Crosby-st., 25x200 feet; building covers the entire lot; possession 1st May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

NINETEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs., a very superior three-story high-stoop house 21x65; full lot. Price $20,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 WEST 32d-st., in perfect order; early possession. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE STORE NO. 112 WALL-ST. Apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or to BOONEN GRAVES & CO., on the premises.

LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 37TH-st. and Park-av., for sale cheap. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

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130 FINE FARMS FOR SALE IN New-Jersey, comprising some of the most desirable homes in the State. Among those mentioned may be found splendid river fronts on Staten Island Sound, one hour from New-York by steamboat, and several at Perth Amboy, ranging in price from $4,000 to $30,000. Fine farms on New-Jersey and New-Jersey Central Railroads; houses and lots in the principal towns and cities near New-York.

J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, with all modern improvements, farmhouse, barns, graperhouse, greenhouse and icehouse filled, with all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT ONE hour from New-York, a most elegant country seat, situated on high ground, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson; comprises about 50 acres; mansion very costly and elegant, about 60 feet square; outbuildings complete and commodious; price, with 50 acres, $140,000, or, with 25 acres $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 62 ACRES FOR sale, 57 minutes from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; under good cultivation; wide, rapid-running stream; abundance of fruit; fine large house, containing twelve rooms; large barn and other outbuildings; will be sold thoroughly stocked.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTEEN HUNDRED (1700) acres of first rate oak, hickory and cotton land, in a fine state of cultivation, 33 fine mules, 20 head of fine cattle, 60 hogs, cotton seed out of 260 bales of cotton. The buildings all in good condition. The whole is offered for $20,000 cash. For further particulars address J. M. COOPER, Albany, Ga.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN THE VILLAGE of West Farms—A beautiful cottage with eight rooms, fronting the river; abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORE PROPERTY TO LET AND LEASE.

To let, the elegant store No. 501 Broadway, with the first two lofts and basement, size 28x200, running through to Mercer-st.

ALSO, to let, a large and elegant store above Franklin-st., 50 feet front, and of extra depth.

ALSO, an elegant corner on Union-square.

ALSO, on Broadway and 14th-st., some of extra depth, with rear entrance, others of usual depth, also on Union-square, 32 feet front; also, a large building corner of 5th-av. and 13th-st.

ALSO, No. 76 Chambers-st., first floor and cellar, 100 feet west of Broadway.

For further particulars and amount of rents apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT WASHINGTON Heights. The house is large, admirably arranged, and is fully and well furnished throughout, and in perfect order. The grounds comprise 24 lots, and are filled with evergreen and forest trees of natural growth, besides flowers, shrubs, &c., &c. The stables, coach-house, &c., are, perhaps, the most complete and extensive of any on the island; five furnished rooms over the coach-house. All the surroundings are first-class; nine miles from City Hall via Central Park or H. R. R. R. to 152d-st. station; possession 15th April. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A pleasant front basement with large closets, suitable for a physician's office, or would make a comfortable family room, with first-class board if desired. Apply with reference at No. 119 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, No. 260 Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place, a three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate to a good tenant; immediate possession. Inquire of C. T. INLSEE, No. 44 Pearl-st., or at the house.

TO LET—A LARGE HANDSOME STORE; also, a large basement all through, in perfect order; gas and water; together or separate; suitable for any good business in the best location in the city. For particulars, apply through the week at No. 107 4th av., one door below 12th st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365, 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY stone-front store No. 69 Bowery, near Canal-st. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, No. 77 Bowery.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH—A HANDSOMELY furnished room with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with all the comforts of a home in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth, 10 minutes from the depot; house heated with a furnace; bath-room, gas, &c.; terms $20 per week; dinner at 6 o'clock. Address W. B. D., Box 1,173 New-York Post-office.

NO. 113 1-2 7TH-AV., BETWEEN 18TH and 19th sts., first floor, front room; a respectable young woman desires a situation as first-class chambermaid in a private family; one year's reference from her last situation.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms in a private family on the north side of 23d-st., near Madison-square, convenient to hotels and club-houses. Address J. H. F., Box No. 98, Station A.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Large and small rooms with excellent board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 136 2d-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 39 East 28th-st., a few doors from Madison-av.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO LET, with board, at No. 33 West 22d-st. Also a single room.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 30 East 12th-st. to single gentlemen; references required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A MODERATE-SIZE, well-built house, between 14th and 59th sts., near the line of the University-place cars preferred; price from $8,000 to $12,000, part cash; must be well located, and the value substantial, not in fancy work and decorations. Address, with full particulars, Z, Box No. 2,899, New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICES.

THE RESTAURANT OF H. J. BANG, NO. 231 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Jan. 20th, with entirely new arrangements. The proprietor desires the public to call and see the most elegant dining-room in the city.

A Free Lunch will be served at the opening, and all are respectfully invited to attend.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "SILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to JOHN S. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SUTCLIFFE & Winckler Improved Numbering Machine; must be in perfect order. Address, stating lowest price, &c., W. M. BURKE, No. 304 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABLES and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses at the Optical Institute, No. 1,136 Broadway. H. W. HUNTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework servant; is capable, economical and industrious; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; respectful and trustworthy; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 386 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Good city reference given. Please call for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant woman a situation to take charge of one or two grown children and assist in housekeeping; can sew if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN a situation as wet nurse in a respectable private family; her first baby seven weeks old; best of City reference and doctor's certificate. Call or address No. 233 West 35th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress a situation; has the best of City reference; understands the care of silver, &c.; will assist in washing. Apply in Office No. 556 6th-av., near 36th-st.; no charge till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; she is a good cook and baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 287 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl as chambermaid and waitress, and do light housework in a private family; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 31 Avenue A, second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, a situation; is a Protestant; prefers the country; satisfactory reference given; would engage as chambermaid and plain family seamstress. Address COUNTRY, Station E, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, with good City reference, a situation as general houseworker; is a plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Apply in office No. 556 6th-av., near 36th-st.; no charge till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, city or country; good City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. 25th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY OR COUNTRY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., situations for a large number of first-class servants, English Protestants and others, excellent cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, meats, soups, and jellies; good city reference. Call for two days. No. 275 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman, with the best City references, willing to go to the country; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-ave, near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; is a competent cook; understands English and French cooking; good City reference from last employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 132 West 19th-st., in rear, (new number.)

WANTED—BY A WILLING, TIDY GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country as general servant; washes and irons well; a good baker; does up linens in style; wages $12. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, (PROTestant,) a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a good baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a hotel or boarding-house; takes charge of an infant or grown children, or an invalid lady; wages $10. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a small private family in the City; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 344 6th av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor, rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 44 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl to do chamberwork, or as first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress to engage the washing of a few families; can be well recommended. Call or address at No. 239 West 37th-st., back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework in the City or country. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address HOUSEWORK.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to cook, wash and iron; has excellent City references. Call at No. 349 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER OUTSIDE employment daily; fits well, understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as chambermaid; can do fine muslins; has the best City references as to character, ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has the best City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 348 West 29th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 136 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, or would make himself useful; city or country, not particular; has the best of recommendations, and can be recommended by his last employer. Address, for two days, J. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAN COOK; understands his business perfectly; has long and satisfactory discharges; has no objection to a restaurant or hotel; can speak Italian, French and English. Address P. D., No. 160 East 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Inquire for E. D., for two days, at the fruit-store, No. 333 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best of City and country references. Call for two days, at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an English Protestant; thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of English and City references. Address M. M., No. 226 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORTER, waiter, or in any similar capacity, by a young man; good references. Address F. L., No. 63 Murray-st.

PROOF-READING.—AN EXPERIENCED proof-reader would like employment three or four hours per day at a small compensation. Address ANDREW, Station G.

HELP WANTED.

A NUMBER OF SITUATIONS ARE now open for first-class servants at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz.: housekeepers, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, &c., for City and country.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; man must understand farming thoroughly; wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address, with reference, J. H., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM IN A private stable; must know how to drive in the City and have an unexceptionable character as to faithfulness, sobriety and honesty. Apply at No. 11 Gold-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND COMPETENT Protestant woman to superintend a family of growing children and assist in housekeeping. Address, with reference, stating where interview may be had, Box No. 1,353 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR excellent situations, now ready: American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A private family in the City; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringements. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLER, Springfield, Vermont.

LAW CLERK WANTED.—ADDRESS O. P. Q., Box No. 2109 *Times* Office, with qualifications, references and expectations.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds. Marbleized Slabs, For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c. WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS. Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated. The Trade supplied on favorable terms. ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—300 MANTELS ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal reduction, at KLASER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 224 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. STEWART, 603 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new) ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. —
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON ... Jan. 8
TRIPOLI ... Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
FRANCE, GRACE ... SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES ... SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE ... SATURDAY, Feb. 15
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY ... Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax) ... MONDAY ... Jan. 27
CITY OF ANTWERP ... SATURDAY ... Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) MONDAY ... Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY ... Feb. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
Chief cabin passage ... $150
Second cabin passage ... 80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage ... 165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 28 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DRAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves ... TUESDAY, Jan. 21
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves ... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves ... SATURDAY, Feb. 1
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the Interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY FRIDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Jan. 24.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Freight taken as low as by any other line. For passage or freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 21, 1868—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA. Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets on or before Jan. 21, for steamer of 25th, can do so at the very low prices of $100 first cabin, $80 second cabin, and $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco; Panama Railroad ticket and subsistence included.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:45 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:33 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON. REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE. Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt, in bankruptcy. Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Morris Kyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee, ja21-law3wM* No. 4 Vesey-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the fifteenth (15th) day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC [illegible], of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the thirtieth (30th) day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM R. BERGHOLZ, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of William T. Riggs & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS R. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE WOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID S. ORTH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. DUNCAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WETMORE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN A. BROOKS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WEYHAUSEN, of the city of Hoboken, County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and PHILIP FREYTAG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES W. MEAGHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Jan. 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JONATHAN S. BARD, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jonathan S. Bard, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1868.
ja13-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK LEWIS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Lewis in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, 4th day of January, 1868.
ja6-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER W. BRIGGS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Walter W. Briggs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1868.
ja20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LAZAR BERNARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lazar Bernard, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1868.
HENRY ROSENBLATT, Assignee.
ja13-law3wM* No. 392 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of ALBERT SALTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Albert Salter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja13-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, a bankrupt.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 11th day of November, 1867, Francis B. O'Connor, of the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, has conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to William H. Braman, as trustee upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said Francis B. O'Connor, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Dated this 17th January, A. D., 1868.
WILLIAM H. BRAMAN.
To all whom this may concern. ja13-law3wM*

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Jan. 20,
A fine assortment of
MARSEILLES AND PIQUES,
JUST RECEIVED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
SHIRTING, SHEETING AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
(In all widths and qualities,)
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES,
(En suite.)
DAMASKS BY THE YARD,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
BIRD'S-EYE DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS,
COLORED DAMASK BREAKFAST AND LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS,
LINEN STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(All sizes and qualities.)
NEW DESIGNS IN MARSEILLES QUILTS, &c.
WHITE GOODS.
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS, MULLS AND SWISS MUSLINS.
WHITE AND COLORED TARLATANS,
INDIA TWILLS, FRENCH PERCALES AND MADAPOLAMS,
Together with a Full Stock of
COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS
in all the popular makes.
CANTON FLANNELS, SELESIAS, PAPER CAMBRICS, &c., &c.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

BLANKETS, BED COMFORTABLES, QUILTS, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, a large and well selected stock of LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELINGS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASK CLOTHS, &c.
Together with a full assortment of
IRON FURNITURE,
Including in part BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, PIANO and STORE STOOLS, on hand and made to order.
HAIR, HUSK, MOSS, SEA GRASS, and STRAW
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, &c.
Buyers for INSTITUTIONS, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, VESSELS, FAMILIES, &c., may rely on finding goods at the lowest market prices and the quality as represented.
SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS retailed at wholesale prices.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
244 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, CROSSBARRED MUSLINS, PIQUES, WELTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, LININGS, &c., &c.
And for the convenience of their customers they will display the same on their MAIN FLOOR.
A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer at even LOWER PRICES ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, BOYS' SUITS AND SACKS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, INFANTS' ROBES, LADIES' MORNING DRESSES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BARGAINS IN FIRST QUALITY IMPORTED CARPETS.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS at $2 25 and $2 50 per yard, recent prices $2 75 and $3.
EXTRA ROYAL WILTON'S at $3 50 per yard; recently $4 50.
OLD ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS only $15 per yard.
VELVETS, AXMINSTERS, FRENCH MOQUETTES, MEDALLION, do., in one piece, &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Undershirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool and Cotton Half Hose.
Kid lined and Cloth Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Superior Shirts and Collars,
TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st. THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, PURCHASED AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES at the recent LONDON AUCTION SALES, will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS STOCK.
The entire stock of Dry Goods and fixtures in store, No. 131 Market-st., Newark, N. J. Call on or address S. V. SMITH, Assignee.

CHEAP GREAT COATS.
2 cases heavy light blue top coats, large capes.
BURDETT, DENNIS & CO.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Misses' Swedes, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 860 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Merino underwear at cost.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation.
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
MALCOLM GRAHAM,
HENRY TOMES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business under the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, at No. 19 Maiden-lane and No. 22 John-st.
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
MALCOLM GRAHAM.

MR. HENRY TOMES will carry on the commission business at No. 14 Whittall-st., Birmingham, England.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYERS retiring. GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of BRADFORD & STANTON, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 22 William-st.
B. W. BRADFORD,
S. F. STANTON,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day associated with us Mr. JOHN E. PALMER, and will continue the manufacture and sale of jewelry, under the firm name of FIELD, PALMER & CO.
FIELD & CO.
No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

FRANCIS H. GRAIN IS THIS DAY ADmitted a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO. ... Directors.
THE FIRST NIGHT OF HAR-YAR-TA-KEE AND HIS GREAT THIRTY ROYAL JAPANESE ARTISTS, MALE AND FEMALE, IN WONDERFUL FEATS OF SKILL, WILL BE FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
The performances of This Remarkable Company PAR EXCEL in EVERY RESPECT. ALL FEATS PERFORMED BY PHYSICAL STRENGTH, and are yet IN STRICT OBEDIENCE to NATURAL LAWS, IT IS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE, EVEN IN AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME, TO GIVE ANYTHING LIKE AN ADEQUATE PROMISE OF THE STUPENDOUS REALITIES WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED NIGHT AFTER NIGHT. THE THREE CHILDREN, AGED 5, 6, AND 7 YEARS RESPECTIVELY, AS WELL AS THE FEMALE ARTISTS, ARE THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.
Tickets $1 and $1 50. Boxes according to location. Seats secured at the Academy, Nos. 895 and 114 Broadway, six days in advance. Sale commences on Tuesday morning.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
Performance of Marie Antoinette commences at 7½.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21,
RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.
Giacometti's new and celebrated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
which will be produced with grand mise en scene. All the splendid scenery and properties, expressly made for Marie Antoinette, in Paris, will be transported for that occasion to the Brooklyn Academy.
Reserved seats, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 50c.
Seats will be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and Peters' music store, No. 300 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts., New-York.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 20,
SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.
MAX STRAKOSCH begs to announce that, in compliance with the generally expressed wish of the public, Verdi's great opera of
LA TRAVIATA
will be repeated on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 P. M., for the last time (positively) this season, with the following eminent artists:
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE in her great role of ... Violetta
Sig. Massimiliani ... as ... Alfredo
Sig. Randolfi (his first appearance in opera in New-York) ... as ... Germon
Sig. Coletti ... as ... Barone
Musical Director and Conductor ... Sig. NICOLAO
WEDNESDAY—RIGOLETTO.
Seats can be secured at the ticket office at Pike's Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Jan. 25, LAST OPERA MATINEE.
TUESDAY, Jan. 28—Brooklyn.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. Bateman ... Lessee and Director.
RETURN OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Mr. Bateman respectfully announces that his PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY, that has just completed a most brilliant engagement in Boston, will give the ONE HUNDREDTH REPRESENTATION in America of Offenbach's CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
on MONDAY evening and on every evening this week, except Saturday.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, with seats secured at evening prices.
MLLE. TOSTEE, sparkling and vivacious as ever, in her inimitable role of "La Grande Duchesse."
Gen. FRITZ, fresh from his Boston triumph, as the conquering and conquered hero.
The ferocious BOUM, the dignified PUCK and effeminate PAUL in the famous conspiracy scene.
Miles. FELCOURT and LONGCHAMPS as Wanda.
NEPOMUC, braced with New-England air, more than ever the model subaltern.
The grand chorus, the pomp and circumstance of the Court, the grand review, the beautiful and grotesque costumes, marches, and charming and delicious music.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, and also for the LAST TIME IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON, as the company are engaged in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia till their return to produce "LA BELLE HELENE."
Seats secured for any performance during the week at the usual prices.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8.
Matinee at 12. Doors open at 11¼.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
LA MARIEE DU MARDI-GRAS AND LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1868,
will be performed
HAYDN'S GRAND ORATORIO,
THE "CREATION,"
with the following eminent artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD as ... Gabriel and Eve
MR. GEO. SIMPSON as ... Uriel
Mr. J. R. THOMAS as ... Raphael and Adam
FULL CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Organist—MR. E. J. CONNOLLY.
Conductor—MR. F. L. RITTER.
TICKETS $1: Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ruliman's, ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—LAST READING BUT ONE IN THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read TO-NIGHT, (Monday, Jan. 20,) his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; TO-MORROW, (Tuesday, Jan. 21,) his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats, $2 each. A few desirable seats remain and will be sold at the box office of Plymouth Church, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock this evening.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. GRINDLE, LADIES' PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., having over eighteen years' successful practice in this City, guarantees relief to ladies requiring special treatment, no matter how complicated or from whatever cause produced, even after all others have failed. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Watts Phillips, Esq.'s powerful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS!
WHITE, or POLAR BEAR,
PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS,
YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, &c., &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S immense MENAGERIE.
TOM THUMB ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL, Jr.,
INFANT FEMALE ESAU,
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, ZOBEIDE LUTI AND ZALUMMA AGRA,
FAT LADY, GIANTESS, DWARF,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT BABY, &c.
[illegible]

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Director.
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 20,
GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
First appearance of
THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, the very embodiment of
YOUTH, BEAUTY AND DARING,
who will make her debut before a New-York audience in her dashing and intensely thrilling
SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!
On this occasion will be offered
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
bringing into requisition
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the establishment, and introducing
ALL THE PRINCIPAL RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS AND VOLTIGEURS
attached to the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe, who will be brought forward in
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC SKILL.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. Reserved seats, 75c.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT No. 28, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.
NOTICE—COMPANY TO THE FIREMAN'S Ball, this evening, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. to 4th-av. In taking up, coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
CHAS. N. BRACKETT, Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

THE PARIS PICTURES,
Now on view in the Winter Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

LECTURES.

"DANTE—HIS RELATION TO THE GREAT Questions of Our Age."—Eighth lecture in the course of "Evenings Up-town." By Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents.—At Randolph's, Nos. 770, 683 and 443 Broadway, and 683 6th-av.

MEETINGS.

THE QUARTERLY SESSION OF THE Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York will be held in Temperance Hall, Cooper Building, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. Representatives attending the Session can take the Hudson River Railroad at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3½, 6½ and 11 P. M., or Harlem Railroad at 11 A. M. or 4:35 P. M. It is hoped that there will be a general attendance, as business of much interest will come before the Session.
SCOVILL D. FOOT, G. S.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, New-Durham, N. J.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held in the lecture room of the Third R. P. Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the usual election will take place.
HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

AN ADVANCED CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock.
ANOTHER ELEMENTARY CLASS will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at the same place and hour. Both classes will be taught by Mr. J. E. MUNSON. For terms and other particulars, see circular at the Library.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Pupils received at any time. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars address Principals, Mr. or Mrs. R. BOLTON, or J. M. BATES, No. 113 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

AT $10.—BOOK-KEEPING, ALGEBRA, ARITHmetic, spelling, grammar, qualifying for business; twenty writing-lessons, $2 50; private rooms day and evening. PAINE'S COLLEGES, Bowery entrance, on Canal-st. and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY, WHO HAS EXPERIENCE in teaching the common English branches for a young ladies' school in Brooklyn. English and French preferred. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

WANTED—A NATIVE FRENCH LADY teacher at the Oxford Collegiate Female Institute, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE SCENERY by R. Marston, D. A. Strong.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS by J. Fronde.
COSTUMES by Laureys (late of Drury Lane, London, now of this establishment) and Mme. Costa.
PROPERTIES by Benedict and Halle, of Paris.
JEWELS AND PARAPHERNALIA by Le Blanc, Granger and Benoit, of Paris.
GAS AND CALCIUM EFFECTS by Charles Murray and Seward.
THE INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS, under the direction of H. Mollenhauer.
THE CAST,
amongst others, will embrace the names of Messrs. Mark Smith, Vining Bowers, H. B. Holmes, Hernandez Foster, Reedie, &c. Misses Fanny Stockton, Mona Montague, from Princess' Theatre, London; Mary Wells, Lucy Egerton, from the Queen's Theatre, London; Lizzie Wilmore, J. Le Lacy, Kate Palmer, Cotson, Leclaire.
THE GRAND BALLET,
sustained by Miles. Marie Bonfanti, Louisa Sillion, A. Schilke, M. van Humme, &c.
Maitre de Ballet ... M. COSTA.
THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
GRAND BALLET.
BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1.—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—Sachetti.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4.—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY—MARSTON, assisted by [illegible].
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1 o'clock.
[illegible]

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
No. 728 Broadway.
MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS.
For the 109th and 110th times, the great drama,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT!
with the wondrous Railroad Sensation and Scenes of Life and Love in the great city, in which appears, with their great company,
THE BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1868, will be produced an original dramatization, in four acts, of that very famous humorous work,
THE PICKWICK PAPERS by Charles Dickens
with new scenery, new music, new properties and new mechanical effects, and the following very carefully chosen cast:
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER ... as ... Mr. Alfred Jingle
Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr. ... as ... Sam Weller
Mr. WM. CARLTON ... as ... Nathaniel Winkle
(the celebrated comedian, his first appearance at this theatre.)
Mr. C. PETERS ... as ... Tracy Tupman
(his first appearance in many months.)
Mr. H. RYNER ... as ... Mr. Pickwick
Mr. GEO. H. CLARKE ... as ... Mr. Bob Sawyer
Mr. T. L. DONNELLY ... as ... Mr. Ben Allen
Mr. E. VARREY ... as ... Tony Veller
(his first appearance at this theatre.)
Mr. GEO. LINGARD ... as ... The Sleepy Judge
Mr. E. H. COLLINGS ... as ... The Great Mr. Nupkins
Miss JENNIE WORRELL as Mary, the beloved of Sam Weller
Miss CELIA LOGAN ... as ... Arabella Allen
Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT ... as ... Mrs. Bardell
Mrs. BLAND ... as ... Mrs. Cluppins
(her first appearance here.)
Mrs. H. RYNER ... as ... Aunt Rachel
(her first appearance.)
Miss WALLACE ... as The Lady in Curl Papers
The incidents of the drama will include
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
THE GREAT TRIAL OF BARDELL VS. PICKWICK,
and
THE JOLLY CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT DINGLE DELL, WITH A NEW SKATING DANCE, &c.
Seats may be secured for the opening night on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.
MONDAY, Jan. 27, UNDER THE GASLIGHT, with several new effects, songs, &c.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Lester Wallack.
MONDAY, Jan. 20,
Mrs. Centlivre's sparkling comedy of the
WONDER A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET,
will be produced, with beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, splendid appointments, and the following capital distribution.
Don Felix ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Pedro ... Mr. Geo. Holland
Lissardo ... Mr. A. W. Young
Gibby ... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Frederick ... Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Britton ... Mr. J. B. Polk
Don Lopez ... Mr. G. F. Browne
Alguazil ... Mr. E. Milton
Vasquez ... Mr. W. H. Pope
Servant ... Mr. T. Ward
Violante ... Miss Rose Eytinge
Flora ... Miss Mary Gannon
Isabella ... Miss Kate Ranoe
Inis ... Miss Annie Ward
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT 1.
Scene 1—Exterior of Park.
Scene 2—Apartment in Don Lopez's House.
ACT 2.
Boudoir and Conservatory in Don Pedro's Mansion.
ACT 3.
Scene 1—Frederick's Apartments.
Scene 2—Exterior Gardens of Don Pedro's Mansion.
ACT 4.
Donna Violante's Boudoir.
ACT 5.
Scene 1—Frederick's Apartments.
Scene 2—Donna Violante's Boudoir.
Scene 3—Gardens of Don Pedro's Mansion.
TUESDAY, Jan. 21, THURSDAY, Jan. 23 and FRIDAY, Jan. 24—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH AND WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22 and SATURDAY, Jan 25—THE WONDER.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
LAST NIGHTS
of Shakespeare's
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
The most important spectacular production ever given to the American stage in the interest of Art, and destined to become memorable for its matchless splendors and æsthetic beauty.
BOTTOM ... Mr. GEORGE L. FOX
(The greatest comic hit achieved in New-York in years.)
OBERON ... Miss ROSA COOKE
(with several exquisite Shakespearian ballads.)
Scenery, Costumes, Armors, the Panorama and accessories from Paris and London.
16TH MATINEE, 1½, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
MONDAY, FEB. 3,
First appearance in the metropolis since her return from Europe.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
THIS EVENING—PEEP O'DAY.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. BOWERS,
When she will be kindly assisted by Mrs. F. B. CONWAY.
The Sisters appearing as ROMEO and JULIET.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL BOWERS' MATINEE.
On MONDAY next the charming LOTTA as LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS, in John Brougham's dramatization, taken from Charles Dickens' OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

ART AND MUSIC.
THE PILGRIM IN THE 19TH WEEK.
MRS. GEO. SHEPARD sings the "Orange Girl."
MR. GOUGH sings "The Grumbler."
Descriptive Lecture by J. W. BAIN.
Paintings by the First Artists.
MATINEES EVERY AFTERNOON at 2; EVERY EVENING at 8.
Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents.
Bunyan Hall TO RENT for Lectures, on Sundays, and when not required by the Pilgrim.

G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS,
SECOND SERIES,
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 22d,
AT DODWORTH HALL, at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY—READINGS from MACBETH, (three scenes;) from the OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, (Dickens,) and the PICKWICK PAPERS. Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs $1. Reserved chairs, numbered, may be obtained at Mr. Macfarland's bookstore, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, for Monday and Wednesday evenings.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, MANUfacturers, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. This firm offer to the public the finest and cheapest instrument (for a first-class one) that is made in this City. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 150 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW OPEN.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, "THE PROMPTER," containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German sets, for sale at WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy, No. 82 5th-av. Price 50 cents.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

There was no session of the Senate to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland, Oregon, to connect with the Pacific Railroad at the Northern bend of the Humboldt, in Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. ROSS, rising to a personal explanation, referred to what he had said yesterday in reference to one of his colleagues (FARNSWORTH) drawing pay as a Brigadier-General and as a member of Congress at the same time, and said that he had no knowledge or information of his colleague having done so. He therefore considered it proper and just to take it back.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the retraction very well as far as it went, but it did not cover the whole case. His colleague had spoken of relatives of his wearing shoulder straps or being employed in foreign missions.

Mr. ROSS explained that that part of his remarks was not intended to apply to Mr. FARNSWORTH, but to his other colleague, (WASHBURNE,) who had applied it to himself.

Mr. FARNSWORTH stated that he had many relatives in the army who wore the garb of a soldier, but the only relative he had in the army wearing shoulder straps was a gallant officer who fell at Gettysburgh. He had not rotated, as his colleague charged, from one place to the other. When the war began he raised a regiment and took it into the field, and was in service fighting the enemy when his constituents elected him to Congress. He remained in service until March 4, 1863, when he tendered his resignation, and from that day his pay as an officer had ceased. He wished he could say that at that time his colleague (Mr. ROSS) was not a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, fighting the Union army in the rear.

Mr. ROSS declared that any such allusion to him was entirely without foundation in truth. He had never been a member of any such organization. He had never had any sympathy with those who had been striving to destroy the Government by rebellion, and he had none with those now trying to destroy it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether his colleague had not repeatedly declared on the stump in Illinois that the war was an abolition war, an unholy war, and that he had never voted and never would vote a dollar to carry it on.

Mr. ROSS assured his colleague that he had never said any such thing. He had objected, as the Democratic party had objected, to the war being carried on for abolition purposes, but as a general thing he had voted for appropriation bills unless there was something very obnoxious in them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was of course bound to believe his colleague, but he had been told this morning by a gentleman of the highest respectability that he had now in his possession the report of a speech made by his colleague in a Lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. ROSS repeated his denial. Any statement that he had been in such a lodge or had anything to do with the order was false in every respect.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, for general debate on the President's message.

Mr. BAKER addressed the Committee on the subject of the recent treaty for the acquisition of the Russian-American possessions. He contended that the treaty, although complete in form, was not the supreme law of the land till it should receive the sanction of the legislative department of the Government by way of making an appropriation to carry it out; that the acquisition ought to be disproved and the appropriation rejected. Aside from the plain power of Congress to act from its own free discretion in appropriating money for the purchase of the new territory, there was another ground on which he rested the power of Congress to reject such a treaty. The constitution provided that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union," and thus Congress was made the sole judge of what new elements shall enter into the political body of the republic. The great power would be virtually stricken down and removed from Congress if a treaty-making power could, of its own motion, and without the sanction of Congress, buy a State and bring it to the door of Congress. He argued that the acquisition of Russian-America meant the acquisition of British America, and the logic of that would be an another counterpoise composed of the West Indies, Central America and Mexico, and thus the life of the nation would be smothered by the enormous and crude masses which would be laid prematurely upon it. He appealed to Congress to rise to the height of the question, to the attitude of independent and manly statesmanship, by disposing of the subject, not in a spirit of mean subserviency to those who who had no constitutional ascendency over Congress in the matter, but in the free exercise of the great powers which the Constitution had expressly devolved on Congress.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Mr. KELLY addressed the Committee on the subject of the industrial interests of the country. He said that war was not an unmitigated evil, for although it would be called the science of destruction, yet it developed the germs of future prosperity. It evoked wealth from unrecognized sources, and frequently left countries which seemed to have been decimated and desolated, richer than they had been in the peaceful season which had preceded the war, and so he ventured the assertion that the war for the suppression of the rebellion had developed a productive power in the country more than equal to the indebtedness—National, State and Municipal—incurred in support of it, and by the payment of bounties and pensions. At the beginning of the war the iron of Lake Superior had not been an article of commerce, but at its close the Marquette region was furnishing an eighth of the entire production of the country. In 1861 the country had been depending on foreign factories for steel, but under the impulses of the war ordinary and Bessemer steel were being manufactured in the country in such quantities, and of such superior quality as to justify the hope that a few years would enable the United States to compete in the markets of Central and South America with the nations which had hitherto furnished that article. At the beginning of the war the West had made no zinc or brass, or clocks, or watches, and had depended on foreign nations for sugar and molasses, but now the zinc of Illinois and the copper of Michigan, smelted by native fuel were furnishing the West with merchantable brass, preferred by engineers to foreign brass. So it was with other industries. He attributed to the contraction of the currency and to the inordinate exactions of taxation the present paralysis in trade. He said that, to use a homely figure of speech, we had lighted our candle at both ends by attempting to collect such heavy taxes while contracting the currency. Now the loom and spindle, no longer able to yield profit to the proprietor, were standing idle; the fires were extinguished in the forge, and the furnace and the rolling-mill no longer sent forth its hum of cheerful and profitable industry. In every section of the country they heard of shrinkage in the value of manufactured goods, of reductions of wages, and of factories running on part time, or closed or to be closed. These social evils were due to two causes, excessive international taxation and the curtailment of the currency at a time when the numbers and activities of the people were rapidly increasing. The Secretary of the Treasury and his adherents were responsible for this general prostration of credit and business. For himself, if he was asked whether he did not wish to return to specie payment he would answer that he did but not in the way of bankruptcy and repudiation. The country, however, was not returning to specie payments. The difference between the greenback and the gold dollar was widening with every month. The country was not in the road to resumption, and would not be until confidence was restored and industry quickened by the repeal of needless taxes that were giving foreign manufacturers an advantage in the American market; nor until the Secretary of the Treasury was deprived of his power to contract the currency, and to tamper with the market value of every species of property by secret operations in gold, and that, too, on the credit of the country. Contractions of the currency and excessive taxation had temporarily diminished the productive power of the country and might produce a period of the most unhealthy agitation. But the strife now being waged in reference to the contraction of the currency was the offspring of a natural desire of the possessors of riches to expedite and increase their profits. Congress was not here to legislate for them beyond the protection of their just rights. The charge of Congress was far nobler than that. It was the welfare of a great, intelligent and enterprising people. If it were in the power of Congress and within the scope of its functions to organize a system of coöperation, or by any other means to harmonize the conflict between labor and capital, he believed it would confer the highest blessing upon the country, and give stability to every interest there was. If it could be discovered, a solution to that difficult question, and it was to be hoped that with the vast wealth of this country, its immense bodies of public lands, the intelligence and enterprise of its people, that difficult problem might be solved, and the rulers of the Old World might be compelled by the happy condition of this country to follow its example, and to guarantee to every citizen all the privileges and prerogatives of freemen.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. WOODWARD addressed the Committee on the subject of the finances and national debt. He scoffed at the idea that a national debt was a national blessing. Debt was no more a blessing to a nation than it was to an individual. The great load of the national debt was standing now like a hideous spectre in the path of Congress. It might be well enough for a monarchy like England, but he trusted that the simple republican institutions of the United States would not fall under the control of a moneyed oligarchy. Everything that tended to the consolidation of power, or of political power, was inimical to the system of American liberty. Referring to the question as to how the principal of the Five-twenties was to be paid, he said that the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER,) was not faithful to the cause he had espoused when he admitted that the indebtedness of the Government, antecedent to the act of 1862, must be paid in coin, because it was contracted on the specie basis. That reason would apply to the millions of private debts which had been paid in greenbacks. Did not that gentleman know that the courts had decided that the act of 1862, the first legal tender act, applied to all antecedent debts, public and private? If Congress had power to make such an enactment then certainly the holders of the Five-twenty bonds had no more right to claim that they should be paid in gold than all other creditors. So as long as two species of legal tenders were kept up in the country differing so much in value he should vote for paying all debts, ones expressly excepted in the cheapest of these tenders. If the most meritorious creditors of the Government were paid in greenbacks, then in his judgment greenbacks were good enough for the bondholders. But he did not believe that Congress had any constitutional power to make greenbacks a legal tender. He knew that the courts of last resort in various States had decided the act of 1862 (the Legal-tender act) to be constitutional—had so decided by a bare majority of judges. The Supreme Court of the United States had not yet passed on the question. As far, however, as the courts had decided, he felt himself bound to consider the act constitutional. He would therefore vote for applying it to all debts, public and private; but believing it to be an evil example, destructive of that good faith which should belong to all contracts. Violative of the constitutional rights of citizens, and not within the delegated power of Congress, he would vote to wipe all such stains out of the statute book. The effect of repealing that bad legislation would be happy. It would take away the right question, started by Mr. PENDLETON; because, instead of leveling the bondholders down to the other creditors, it would level the other creditors up to the bondholders. It would bring the country back to gold and silver—the constitutional currency. If the law were repealed by easy stages it would occasion the country no shock; while, if the law happened to be knocked on the head by the Supreme Court, the effects might be disastrous. He was in favor of taking immediate steps for gradual repeal of a law that had done the country more dishonor and injury than any other enactment. After showing the disastrous effects on the financial and industrial interests of the whole country by the exclusion of the Southern States, and by the legislation in reference to them, he called upon the bondholders and other officers of the 1,650 National Banks to be prompt to learn the facts he had referred to. Those highly respectable and powerful classes of moneyed men had hitherto, for the most part, thrown their votes and influence in favor of the devotees of negro suffrage. Would they continue to do so? Would the tinsel of the epaulettes, or the lighter metal of loyal speeches, still attack them in the same direction? If so, they might write "Ichabod" upon their bonds, and upon the walls of their banks. In conclusion, he said that his constituents, who were loyal to all the true interests and glories of the country, were opposed to all schemes of repudiation, for repudiation would be a stain that they would feel worse than a wound. They demanded restoration of the ten excluded States as white States, and not particolored. They demanded a repeal of the cotton tax, of all laws depriving them of the immense profits formerly derived from cotton. They wanted no restoration of Slavery and had no thought of assuming the rebel debt, but they wanted to live in union with the white people of the South, to obliterate the bitter memories of fraternal strife, and to be coworkers with them in redeeming the credit of the Government by paying all its debts in gold and silver coin and in developing the great resources of the country. All legal-tender laws and all reconstruction laws, so called, they would dismiss to the winds. With each State fully restored, and with no miserable test oaths, they would leave negro suffrage and all other domestic questions to the unconstrained will of the respective States. Thus he represented his constituents as he believed they would have him represent them.

Mr. BLAINE said that while the gentleman from Pennsylvania (WOODWARD) seemed to be a firm advocate of the policy of the resumption of specie payment, he had implied that the Government possessed the right to pay off the Five-twenty bonds in legal-tender notes with no limitation on the amount of those legal-tender notes except at the discretion of Congress. He begged to remind that gentleman that in 1864, after the negotiation of the first Five-twenty loan, and when the military situation was at the darkest, and the financial situation was proportionately discouraging, Congress had to go before the country for a fresh loan, and was met in all the financial markets of the country with the declaration "your loans are worth nothing if you continue to flood the country with irredeemable paper currency." How did Congress meet that cry? By putting in the Loan bill of June 30, 1864, on which more than three-fourths of the funded debt rested, this important proviso: Provided, that the total amount of bonds and Treasury notes authorized by the first and second sections of this act, shall not exceed $400,000,000 in addition to the amount heretofore issued. Nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, ever exceed $400,000,000 in amount. His point, therefore, was, that Congress had thus entered into a solemn contract, and that, therefore, by all the laws of contract, and all the laws of honor, the Government was stopped from issuing a single dollar beyond that $400,000,000.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, inquired whether Congress had not in fact authorized the issue of more than $400,000,000?

Mr. BLAINE said it had not.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, suggested compound interest notes, which were legal tender.

Mr. BLAINE admitted that the issue of compound interest notes was authorized, but they were only another form of interest-bearing debt, whereas the phrase United States Notes had a technical meaning.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, addressed the Committee on the subject of the national debt. He accepted the proposition that the public bonded debt of the United States should be paid and redeemed according to law and not otherwise, fully believing that if the law be kept inviolate the public contracts will not be impaired, nor the public faith broken. He argued that the act of Feb. 25, 1862, contained nothing that would justify the Secretary of the Treasury in tendering now to the holders of Five-twenty bonds United States notes in payment, because though redeemable in five years they were payable only in twenty years, and until they became payable they were not claims and demands. If he were met with the claptrap question whether he was in favor of paying the bonds in gold, he would reply that he was in favor of paying them according to law. Long before they were payable the lawful money of the United States would be, if the nation were true to its best interests, equal to gold and silver, and the question would therefore have no practical bearing. Any further progress in the policy of issuing notes for the payment of bonds would only result in still further depreciating the currency. He favored the withdrawal of National Bank notes and the issue of legal-tender notes to an equal amount, but not in the mode proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER.) He much preferred the plan proposed in Mr. RANDALL's bill, which provided that the National Bank notes received into the Treasury should not be put into circulation again, but that the Secretary of the Treasury should issue legal-tenders in their place. The first step toward a safe and positive financial basis was to decide whether National Bank notes or United States notes were to form the paper currency of the country. It was manifestly impossible that both should continue in circulation.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. AXTELL addressed the Committee in opposition to the Reconstruction bill; and then, at 4:30 o'clock, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CANADA.

Fenian Terrors—Business in the Legislature—Bad Manners in Cabinet Officers—Suffering Among the Nova Scotia Fishermen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868.

It appears that the dread of another Fenian invasion still haunts the minds of some among us. Col. BRUNEL, of the Tenth Royal Volunteers, addressed the men of the battalion a few evenings since, at the drill-shed in this City, on the occasion of presenting the successful competitors at the recent rifle matches with the prizes. He said, among other things, "that he was not an alarmist, but he wished it to be distinctly understood that from the information he had received, and from all indications, it was very probable that the 'Royals' would be in the field before the Spring was over." "What information," the Colonel has received, or what indications he has seen it would be difficult to say; but it is not likely that he possesses better means of obtaining information than others, and it is not unfair, therefore, to assume that he is exciting unnecessary alarm. There are no clearer indications now of another raid on the frontier than we have often had since the attempt of June, 1866.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is pushing business rather more vigorously, but still the Government have done little in the way of introducing their promised measures. A few unimportant bills have gone through, but they are not certain of carrying so easily the resolutions to be proposed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with reference to free land grants and a homestead law. Judging from the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, it might have been supposed that it was intended to introduce a homestead bill applicable to the whole Province; but it now appears that such was not the intention of the Ministry, as the resolutions show that instead of a liberal homestead law, settlers upon the public lands to be granted are simply to be guaranteed immunity from the seizure of the lands for debt during a limited number of years after the location is effected. It is not probable that the proposed measure will meet with sufficient support to carry it through, and the hope is indulged that the Government may be induced to emasculate the resolutions so as to admit of a separate homestead bill being introduced. Very little time has been lost since the House reassembled. An adjournment took place on Thursday evening until Monday, in order to permit members to attend the funeral of Hon. M. C. CAMERON, the Provincial Secretary, yesterday afternoon.

BAD MANNERS.

Our journals are always ready to show up what they point out as unseemly occurrences in the United States Congress; but one or two have recently disgraced the Provincial Legislature of Ontario which have met with a very slight exposure, indeed. The other evening we had two members of the Ministry, Messrs. RICHARDS and WOOD, taunting each other with not properly attending to the duties of their respective departments. Mr. WOOD insinuated that the Crown Lands Department was not in such a satisfactory condition as it ought to be; and Mr. RICHARDS retorted upon Mr. WOOD that his duties as Treasurer of the Province were almost nil; and that, as a consequence, he could know little about managing a department. Unbecoming as it was in a brace of Ministers to bandy epithets with each other on the floor of the House, a far more disgraceful scene preceded it. Mr. BLAKE had moved for the production of copies of letters from members of the Government of the Dominion to electors of the District of Algoma, in which it was said the electors had been asked to vote for the Government nominees at the late election, under certain threats. There was no correspondence, except a letter written by the Postmaster-General, who had formerly been Commissioner of Crown Lands. The letter in question was written to a tavern-keeper, and simply asked him to advise the electors to support the Government candidates. The mover spoke harshly of the Postmaster-General, and Mr. FERGUSON, who is member for South Simcoe, rose and charged Mr. BLAKE with unmanliness in attacking a gentleman who was not present to defend himself. Mr. BLAKE, unwilling to rest under the imputation of unmanly conduct, replied he was ready to admit that Mr. FERGUSON was a good judge of what was courageous and manly. They all knew that he had served his country and had been victorious; in fact, he reminded him of the hero in the ballad of "Chevy Chase," who fought and lost his legs, then fought upon his stumps. He was glad the gallant Colonel had been spared his stumps. Of course this piece of *badinage* created much merriment at the expense of Mr. FERGUSON, who has more than once been accused of not being up to the mark at the time of the Fenian raid. He was not to be laughed down, however, and quickly resented the insinuations of Mr. BLAKE after this fashion:

"The honorable gentleman," he said, "had indulged in sarcasm on the humble individual who now addressed the House, taunting him with the course he had pursued in the defence of his country; taunting him that he was not willing to die for his country. Perhaps if he (Mr. FERGUSON) had had the name of BLAKE he would not have been open to such taunts. The honorable gentleman had spoken of him (Mr. FERGUSON) fighting upon his stumps; he understood that some of the honorable gentleman's ancestors, when they died in 1798, had not even their stumps to stand upon, but that they ended their lives dangling from the end of a tether."

The scene that ensued would baffle every attempt to describe it; the utmost consternation prevailed, and loud hissing greeted Mr. FERGUSON on all sides. Mr. BLAKE jumped up and excitedly denied the accusation, and then Mr. MCKELLAR called upon the Speaker to have the words taken down, in order that Mr. FERGUSON should be compelled to make an apology. Nothing of the kind was done, however, and the matter dropped after an excitement of some minutes.

On Tuesday night the Opposition very foolishly put the Ministry to a vote on a proposition of the Attorney-General's to invest the surplus funds of the Province in the New Dominion six per cent. stock, and the result was that the Ministry were supported by 51 to 26. It was a piece of shortsighted policy on the part of the Opposition leaders to test such a question, as it has given the Ministry a sort of *prestige*. The great body of the outside Reformers are greatly annoyed at the course taken, especially as the proposal of the Government is decidedly popular.

SUFFERING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The suffering among the fishermen of Nova Scotia has touched a sympathetic chord in the breasts of the people of Quebec and Ontario, and in consequence meetings are being held in various directions for the purpose of devising means to succor the families who are represented to be on the verge of starvation. The failure of the herring and mackerel fishing has caused terrible destitution, and it is feared that many may die before assistance can reach them.

CANADA CHEESE.

In the report of the Dairymens' Association, in a recent number of the TIMES, it was stated that there are twenty-six cheese factories in Canada. There is evidently some mistake in this, for there are upward of one hundred factories in the County of Oxford alone.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

American Christian Commission.

The American Christian Commission, whose object is to aid the whole Church in the work of evangelizing the masses, held its first public meeting in Brooklyn last evening at the Reformed Church, Pierrepoint-street. This body was organized at the end of 1865, in pursuance of a resolution adopted unanimously by a convention held in Cleveland, Ohio.

This Society is neither a continuance or resuscitation of the United States Christian Commission; that was for a time of war, this for a time of peace. There is no other national society in the country which occupies the broad field of Christian work. The Commission does not itself propose to perform the work of evangelization; the duty and the privilege of accomplishing this belongs to the Christian Church and to each individual follower of Christ. The Commission proposes, by means of the coöperation of earnest Christians in all parts of the country, to made a thorough investigation of the moral condition of our population, especially to learn how many, and what classes, are unreached by the Gospel. It seeks to gain a knowledge of the extent to which aggressive Christian work is being done in behalf of these classes in every city and county in the land. It will also carefully examine and compare the various methods employed in missionary work, in this and in other countries, and will seek to secure, throughout the land, the general adoption of such plans as are most uniformly successful. By these means it will aid local societies, churches, pastors and other Christian workers, saving much time and expense otherwise lost in experimenting, giving to each the experience gained by others, and stimulating to increased effort for the salvation of souls.

From the returns of the eighth census it appears there were in the United States, in 1860, 22,295,232 inhabitants over 10 years of age. From statistics carefully compiled from all the reports of the Protestant churches, it appears that only 5,035,263 professed Christ as a personal Saviour. A large proportion of the remaining 17,000,000 seldom or never hear the Gospel preached from any pulpit. There is among many Christians great ignorance as to the real moral destitution existing in our cities and country towns, and, as a consequence, a deplorable apathy regarding it.

Shortly after the hour appointed last evening, Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON ascended the pulpit, and addressed the congregation in aid of the Mission. He alluded to the brave struggle made by the Federal Government during the recent war, and mentioned it as an instance of what could be done by a people full of energy and perseverance. So, in the present case, could a great deal be done by those who aided the Society which had for its object "home evangelization." A vast amount could be performed by the earnestness of coworkers, and unless this earnestness were awakened, all was of no avail. A great deal could be learned from the Roman Catholic Church. In it were women by whose genius and agency much was done toward the accomplishment of Christ's work. Paying a recent visit to the East, he brought back with him many cherished remembrances; among the rest he could not fail to bear in mind what he had seen of the order of Prussian Deaconesses. Those who saw them said it was the dawn of a better day. What consolation spoke in the countenances of those deaconesses! Having spoken in high terms of the Sisters of Charity, he said if he were to die far from home he would have one of those Prussian deaconesses bend over him in her ministrations of love and Christian faith. What wonder, with such agencies, that the Roman Catholic Church was powerful? An eminent divine, who had changed his faith had told him that in the year 1900 every American vote would be in favor of the Pope, if the present state of things continued to exist. The Protestant faith merely wanted a fair field in which to make appeals to the consciences and judgments of men.

After addresses from Revs. Mr. CROSBY and ANDREWS in aid of the object of the meeting, the congregation separated.

The New Church of the Resurrection.

The new edifice recently erected for the use of the Church of the Resurrection, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, was occupied yesterday for the first time, and at each of the services there was a numerous attendance of worshippers.

The history of this congregation, briefly stated, is as follows: A little more than six years ago, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D.D., the present Rector, conceived the project of gathering a new Episcopalian congregation in the upper part of the City. The task was undertaken with great trembling, in view of the many almost insurmountable obstacles with which it was confronted, but depending upon the Divine favor and blessing for success, the mover of the project leased the hall corner Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, on his own responsibility, and then went out in the neighborhood as a missionary, seeking for persons who would desire to attend upon his ministry. Within four months after that time a congregation of respectable size had been gathered, and it became necessary to seek larger accommodations. A small building in Thirty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, (formerly occupied by the Baptists,) was then purchased on very reasonable terms, and a removal was at once effected. Success still continued to favor them, and soon afterward 100 communicants were enrolled, and a large Sunday-school in progress. In the Spring of 1867 this edifice was sold for $34,000—an advance of $9,000 upon the original cost. Three lots in Madison-avenue, corner Forty-seventh-street, were then purchased, and the new church-building was commenced, the congregation worshipping, meanwhile, in the Hall of the Rutgers College.

The new structure is of common gray stone, and of the style peculiar to the Seventh Century, plain almost to severity, both in exterior and interior. Its dimensions are 60 feet by [illegible], and there are seats for 628 persons. On the north side an area of ground has been reserved for the erection of a tower, Sunday-school rooms and a parsonage. The chancel is very plain, and, as yet, without a single show of ornamentation. An elaborately wrought illuminated Greek cross and marble font have been promised by generous friends, and when received they will be made to relieve the present deficiency in the appointments of the chancel. Light is admitted to the interior through a number of beautifully stained Gothic windows, surmounted by the same number of circular windows. There are no galleries, and the organ (a small one) is situated at the head of the north aisle, beside the chancel, and opposite the vestry-room.

The sermon of yesterday morning was preached by Rev. Dr. FLAGG, from the word recorded in I Kings, viii, 56, and had reference strictly to the history of the Church of the Resurrection. Grateful allusion was made specially to the zeal with which the ladies of the congregation had assisted in the work of collecting funds for the payment of the obligations incurred in the erection of the new building. An earnest and eloquent appeal to those interested, to be prayerful and faithful, closed the discourse. Rev. Bishop POTTER then ordained one candidate to a deaconship and two deacons to full priesthood. In the afternoon Rev. MORGAN DIX, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, preached to a large audience.

Consecration of Sunshine Chapel.

Sunshine Chapel, located in Sixty-eighth-street, west of Broadway, was opened for divine service for the first time yesterday afternoon, a large congregation being in attendance. This chapel, which is a wooden structure, 100 by 40 feet, and has been built during the last thirty days, is to be attached to the Anthon Memorial Church in Forty-eighth-street, from which it will be supplied with Gospel ministers and sustenance. The location has hitherto been considered one of the "waste places" of the City, and the credit of founding the chapel belongs to the Sunday-school Union. It is to be devoted on week days to a day and industrial school, and on Sundays to regular church service and Sabbath-school. The rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, Rev. Mr. JAGGER, will officiate at the morning service, and Rev. Mr. STRADTMEYER in the afternoon—the former service being in English and the latter in German. At the consecration of the chapel yesterday there were present Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rev. Mr. JAGGER and Rev. Mr. STRADTMEYER. After singing and prayer, Rev. Dr. FERRIS addressed the congregation, giving a brief sketch of the founding of the chapel, and congratulating the friends of the enterprise and the residents of the vicinity on the bright prospects before them for promoting the cause of Christ.

Dr. FERRIS was followed by Mr. TYNG, who said he was glad to know that the chapel was to be devoted to secular as well as religious uses, and that it would thus be useful on all days of the week. There was a necessity in these days of secularizing sacred things and sanctifying sacred things. This was the way and the only way to reach the masses. One reason why the churches of New-York were not doing the work they might and ought to do was because they were too sacred—too far removed from the people, too far above their Master. He believed in making churches more secular, putting religious service more in sympathy with the social position and habits of the people—opening schools and having preaching in the schools, opening theatres, and having preaching in theatres. They were getting to understand this thing better in England than here, and to the change of the mode of operation in this, among other respects, was owing the success of evangelization of late years among the masses.

Rev. Mr. STRADTMEYER followed Mr. TYNG in a few remarks in the German language to those of that nationality in the congregation, and the services closed with singing and prayer.

Catholic Sunday-School Union.

Rev. H. MCDOWELL delivered a discourse last evening at St. Michael's (Catholic) Church, in West Thirty-second-street, on behalf of the Catholic Sunday-school Union. The reverend gentleman said that it was necessary above all things that Sunday-school teachers should understand the importance of the Sacrifice of the Mass and instill the same into the hearts of their pupils. He then delivered a discourse on "The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass," tracing the observance of the ceremony of sacrificing down from the times of the Jews to the birth of Christ. He maintained that Christ did not come on earth to set aside the ancient laws given by God, but to strengthen them. Sacrifice is, he said, necessary to man's nature as an outward and visible sign of his belief in God. Christ, during his last night upon earth, instituted the ceremony of the holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and it had ever since been observed by the Catholic Church, whose priests offered up the body of Christ just as His body had been offered up on the day of the crucifixion. On the conclusion of the discourse a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Sunday-school Union.

The Neglected Children of New-York.

A meeting was held last evening, at the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union, for the purpose of discussing by what means the neglected children of this great City shall be gathered in from the street and tenement-house and afforded religious instruction, besides being guided in the path of moral and social rectitude. The meeting was largely attended, the body of the church being filled by an interested gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., President of the Sunday-school Union, presided, and explained the purposes of the Union. It was their desire, he said, to care for the multitude of neglected children to be found in the City of New-York, from Central Park to the Battery, and they intended to show those present exactly what could and should be done for the relief of these unfortunate little ones, who were growing up in our midst without any religious belief or instruction as to how to continue in the right and avoid sin. The introductory address of Dr. FERRIS was listened to with interest. The speaker was followed by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D.D., who mentioned the interesting fact that he was a Sunday-school scholar in that church over thirty years ago. He spoke of the great importance of the proposed mission work among the neglected children of New-York, and dwelt forcibly on its availability, compared with the more distant and favorite mission fields. Dr. FERRIS had mentioned the fact that he knew one of the churches in that vicinity which was suffering from the paucity of Sunday-school teachers, and that if a sufficient number could be obtained, over one thousand children of the neighborhood could be brought under religious influences. The missionary field presented among the neglected children was a marvelous one, for fully seventy-five thousand little ones were ready for the harvest, and it only needed a vigorous effort to secure the most beneficial results. The Scripture abounded in figures which depicted the Christian as a sower, a husbandman, a worker, in fact; and the speaker wished the Christian community in New-York would go to work in a proper manner and sow good seed in the new and fertile ground presented by these neglected children. Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and others, subsequently made short addresses, after which the assemblage was dismissed with the benediction.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet. Latitude, 40° 45' 58'' north; longitude, 73° 59' 42'' west.

Abstract from recorded observations for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868:

Day and Date, 1868.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 12	30.101	30.181	30.280	30.187
Monday, Jan. 13	30.313	30.333	30.463	30.370
Tuesday, Jan. 14	30.470	30.420	30.333	30.408
Wednesday, Jan. 15	30.050	29.993	30.013	30.119
Thursday, Jan. 16	29.940	29.851	29.888	29.893
Friday, Jan. 17	29.861	29,883	29.993	29.912
Saturday, Jan. 18	30.122	30.124	30.190	30.145
Week mean				30.148
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Jan. 14				30.470
Minimum at 7 A. M. of Jan. 17				29.861
Difference, or Range				0.609

Day and Date, 1868.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 12	17.08	21.00	17.00	18.33
Monday, Jan. 13	16.02	22.02	19.05	19.39
Tuesday, Jan. 14	18.09	24.02	25.06	22.90
Wednesday, Jan. 15	22.07	33.00	28.02	27.96
Thursday, Jan. 16	24.00	33.03	23.06	26.63
Friday, Jan. 17	20.02	25.07	21.02	22.37
Saturday, Jan. 18	17.02	26.04	25.09	23.13
Week mean				22.96
Maximum at 3 P. M. of Jan. 15				34.30
Minimum at 4:20 A. M. of Jan. 15, and 4 A. M. of Jan. 13				15 00
Difference, or Range				19.30

WIND. Date.	7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour. Miles.
Jan. 12	W.	W.	W.	178.85	7.452
Jan. 13	N. W.	N. W.	W. N. W.	167.35	6.973
Jan. 14	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	92.00	3.833
Jan. 15	N. E.	N.	W.	37.80	1.575
Jan. 16	W.	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	133.10	5.543
Jan. 17	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	W.	74.00	3.083
Jan. 18	W.	W.	W. N. W.	175.70	7.321
Total distance traveled				858.80	
Mean velocity per hour				5.112	

Day and Date, 1868.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 12	3.	4.	5.	4.00
Monday, Jan. 13	2.	9.	0.	3.66
Tuesday, Jan. 14	3.	10.	10.	7.66
Wednesday, Jan. 15	10.	4.	0.	4.66
Thursday, Jan. 16	0.	2.	2.	1.33
Friday, Jan. 17	9.	7.	3.	6.33
Saturday, Jan. 18	2.	5.	10.	5.66

REMARKS—Snow on 14th and 15th generally slight; duration 13 hours and 2 minutes; depth 2½ inches. [illegible] commenced at 7:20 P. M. [illegible] lunar halo [illegible] ring nearly perfect; lunar diameter, 43 deg. [illegible] 18th, from 8:30 to 11 P. M.; weak.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION.—LIZZIE PHILLIPS, aged 19, met HUGH MCNEIL of No. 335 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, Saturday night, and they took a walk together. In Hester-street LIZZIE invited her new friend to take a glass of beer with her, and while HUGH was sipping the beverage he missed his gold watch worth $40 and $57 in greenbacks. LIZZIE was quite indignant at being accused of the theft and broke a water-pitcher over his head, causing several frightful cuts. Officer HECKER of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested LIZZIE and found the stolen property in her possession. On being arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday at the Tombs, she was remanded for trial.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—VICTORIA COOPER, of No. 156 Waverley-place, caused the arrest of BELLA HAWKINS and LIZZIE SICKLES, yesterday, by Officer MULDOON, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a silver-gray poplin dress, valued at $50. When the accused were arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the complainant stated that they had been stopping temporarily at her house, and took the dress which had been left in a closet, to which they had ready access. HATTIE WHITMAN, another occupant of the house, testified that she saw the prisoners in said closet. On this evidence the accused were fully committed for trial.

FATAL RESULT OF A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—ANDREW THOMPSON, aged 65 years, a switch-tender on the Harlem Railroad, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, who had both feet cut off on Wednesday last by a passing train, died yesterday. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

FUNERAL OF COUNCILMAN LONG.—The funeral of Councilman JAMES LONG took place from his late residence, No. 27 Jay street, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was attended by the members of the Common Council, several members of the old Fire Department, and numerous other friends of the deceased.

TEMPERANCE.—To-morrow evening there will be an interesting meeting of the City Central Temperance Convention at the hall corner of Ludlow and Grand streets.

BRIEF ITEMS.—PATRICK KERNAN, of No. 7 Washington-street, walked off Pier No. 3 North River, yesterday morning, and was rescued by Officer REGAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct....A female child, aged one month, was found on Saturday night by Mrs. JAMES IRVING, at No. 304 East Twenty-first-street, and committed to the care of the Police....JOSEPH WAGNER, aged 14, and dwelling at No. 201 East Eleventh-street, fell from the front platform of a Second-avenue car, No. 68, near Ninth-street, yesterday. The wheel passed over his left leg from his hip to the ankle, causing severe injuries. The sufferer was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the driver, THOMAS MURPHY, was arrested.....JOSEPH LEE, WALTER WOOD, GEO. STEWART and WM. SCOTT, all well-known pickpockets, were found "working" the Forty-second-street cars by the Eighteenth Precinct Police, and were at once arrested. LEE attempted to escape and was shot in the wrist by Officer HIBBARD. The wound inflicted is slight.....ANNA DAYVEL, of No. 302 East Houston-street, a German woman, aged 55 years, with MARGARET TILEY, of No. 251 Stanton-street, aged 22 years and a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday without medical attendance....A fire occurred at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the office of ELBERT NOSTRAND, a veterinary surgeon, at No. 208 East Fortieth-street. The flames originated from a stove-pipe setting fire to the ceiling. Damage $30.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BLIND GIRL BURNED SEVERELY.—An accident of a serious nature happened to a blind girl, named MARY GALNEY, aged 15 years. She lived with her parents at No. 26 Talman-street, and shortly previous to the accident had been left alone in the house, the mother having gone to an adjoining grocery for some goods. Coming in too close proximity to the stove, the girl's clothes took fire. She instantly fled from the house, having by some intuitive knowledge, rather easily found the door. In the street her cries attracted the attention of a young man named ALLEN, who threw his coat over and extinguished the flames. The poor girl was very severely burned about the hands, face and breast, and now lies in a dangerous condition.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE PARK THEATRE.—A large temperance meeting was held last evening at the Park Theatre, under the auspices of the Kings County Central Temperance Association. Dr. GEO. I. BENNET presided, and introduced E. Z. C. JUDSON (Ned Buntline,) who made a very effective address. Addresses were made also by JAMES MORTON and others, many persons signed the pledge, a collection was taken up, and a unanimous vote in favor of the Excise law in its present form was passed.

LARCENY.—PATRICK KELLY and MICHAEL KELLY, aged respectively 20 and 18, were arrested by Officer CALAHAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, for having stolen a horse, wagon and harness, valued at $70, from the house of WM. HOFFMAN, No. 37 Cherry-street, New-York. The prisoners were held for examination.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETIES.—A meeting of the Irish societies of Kings County was held yesterday afternoon to take steps for the observance of St. Patrick's Day. Eight societies were represented, and a committee of five from each of them was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE TABLES TURNED.—The examination in the case of DANIEL BAKER, of Newton, charged with having procured an abortion on the person of Miss CHARLOTTE BRIGGS, was had before Justice O'LEARY, of that place Friday, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused. The evidence brought out in the hearing was sufficient to warrant the arrest of Miss BRIGGS, who was held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUNDAY MOVEMENT IN NEWARK.—Mayor PEDDIE, of Newark, has issued a notice warning the liquor-dealers against further violations of the ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath. The suggestions of the Mayor have been quite generally complied with, and those who persist in the practice are given to understand that the law will be enforced.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—In the Essex County Courts Saturday, the following persons were arraigned: CASPER BOGHT, assault and battery on OTTO MULLER, in Orange, with a knife; pleaded not guilty. PATRICK MALADY, assault; not guilty. CHAS. KELCH, larceny; not guilty. OWEN HATFIELD, assault and battery; not guilty. MICHAEL QUINN, assault; not guilty.

RAILWAY PROJECT.—A bill is to be introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature, authorizing the construction of a wide-gauge railroad, to connect with the Erie Railway at Paterson, thence to Pompton, with the privilege of extending it to Bloomingdale; capital $200,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $300,000.

A THIEF CAUGHT.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a young man named JAMES DONOHOE was arrested in Jersey City while on his way to New-York with a double harness which he had stolen. Recorder MARTINDALE committed him to the County Jail to await trial.

CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.—A public meeting of the City Mission and Tract Society of Jersey City was held yesterday afternoon, at which measures were taken for increasing the efficiency of the association in its missionary work, the distribution of tracts and the relief of the poor.

MUSICAL.—A choral society is being formed in Orange, N. J., for the practice of oratorio music, under the direction of Prof. T. F. SEWARD. The first rehearsal will be held this evening at Library Hall, with selections from the "Messiah" and "Creation."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18—P. M.

Consols for money, 92⅝.
Consols for the account, 92⅝@92¾.
United States Five-twenty Bonds ....72 @—
Illinois Central Railway Shares ....88⅞@—
Erie Railway Shares ....49 @48½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 18—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 18—3 P. M.

Cotton excited and advanced ⅛d. The sales to-day foot up 20,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:
Middling Uplands on the spot ....7⅞d.
Middling Uplands to arrive ....7⅞d.
Middling Orleans ....[illegible]d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer, closing at 44s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 4s. for Canadian. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western.

PROVISIONS firm; Beef, 120s. for Winter-cured Extra Prime Mess; Corned, 76s. for New Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 50s. 6d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar dull at 24s. 6d. Resin, 5s. 3d. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for Fine Pale. Tallow, 45s. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 4s. 6d. for No. 1 American.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18—3 P. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ₱ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ₱ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ₱ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 18—3 P. M.

Petroleum, 48f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Jan. 19.

United States Bonds were quoted to-day at 76¾@76⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The Bourse is heavy to-day, and the Rentes are declining.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 18.

SUGAR—Sales of Nos. 10 to 12 at 7@7¼, and Nos. 15 to 20 at 8¼@8½ reals. MOLASSES, 4¼@5½ reals ₱ gallon for clayed. FREIGHTS are a shade higher, and small vessels in demand. BACON, $13 25 ₱ cwt. BUTTER, 20c.@30c. ₱ lb. SHOOKS—Sales at 6½@[illegible] ₱ real for Sugar [illegible] Spanish, and $14 [illegible] asked, and [illegible] for American. ONIONS, $1 50 ₱ bbl. POTATOES, $[illegible] ₱ bbl. RESIN, $3 ₱ bbl. TALLOW, $11@$12.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR less active and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and declined ½@1c.; sales at $2 [illegible] for No. 1, and $2 [illegible] for No. 2. CORN—New active at [illegible]; Old quiet at [illegible]. OATS steady at [illegible]. RYE dull and declined [illegible]; sales at [illegible]. BARLEY quiet at $1 84 @$1 85 for No. 2. MESS PORK quiet at $20 25; Standard, $20 37½. LARD less active, and declined ⅛c.; prime steam, 12¾c. CUT MEATS inactive and unchanged; sweet pickled Hams, 11¾c.@12c. GREEN MEATS dull; Shoulders, [illegible] from the block. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $7 [illegible]. LIVE HOGS moderately active at $6 60@ $6 [illegible] shipping lots, and $7@$7 25 for good Extra to choice Heavy. BEEF CATTLE, $6 75@$7 25 for good fat Steers. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,150 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR in good local demand; sales 525 bbls. city-ground Spring, $10 25; and 115 bbls. ordinary white Wisconsin, $12 25; and 75 bbls. Western Spring at $10 31¼ @$10 50. RYE FLOUR, $8. WHEAT quiet at nominal rates of $2 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2 26 for Port Washington Club, and $2 30 in car lots. CORN steady; sales 2,400 bushels new at $1 13, in store; two cars new White at $1 15 in store, and one car mixed Western at $1 12½ on the track. OATS nominal at 78c. for Western in store, and 74c. for do. on the track. RYE nominal. BARLEY—Buyers holding off; Canada offered at 70c. MESS PORK about $22 25 for heavy, and $21 25 for light. LARD firm at 13¼c. DRESSED HOGS—Sales of one car, averaging 200 lbs., at 9⅛c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged, with a light demand. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 2 Winter at $2 50; No. 1 at $2 55. CORN, 80c. OATS, 67c. for No. 2. RYE dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 55. BARLEY firm at $2@$2 05 for Fall. COTTON advancing; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c. DRESSED HOGS firm and in good packing and shipping demand; extra, $8@$8 25; receipts, 1,600 head. MESS PORK, $20 @$20 25. BULK MEATS, 7¼c.@9½c. BACON in good jobbing demand at 9½c. for Shoulders, 11¾c. for Clear Sides, and 11¼c. for Clear Rib. LARD firm and quiet at 12¾c. for Prime. BEEF CATTLE in light supply and advanced 25c.@$1. Gold, 138@138¼, buying. Exchange firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 18.

COTTON active; Middlings, 17c.@17½c.; sales, 5,300 bales; sales late yesterday, 2,500 bales more than reported; receipts to-day, 2,834 bales; exports, 925 bales. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES active and tending upward. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN advanced to $1. OATS firmer at 83c.@85c. PORK firmer at $22 50@ $23. BACON firm; Shoulders held at 10¼c.; Rib Sides at 13c.; Clear do., 13¼c. LARD—Tierce, 12¾c.; keg, 14½c. Sterling Exchange, 149@152. Gold, 137¼. New-York Sight Exchange ¾ ₱ cent. discount.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 18.

COTTON advancing; sales at 14c.@14½c. FLOUR firm but only a small business; Superfine, $7 75@$8 12½; Extra, $9@$9 25; Double Extra, $9 75@$13. WHEAT dull and drooping and declined 5c. CORN dull but easier at 90c. OATS dull and lower at 68c.@74c. BARLEY scarce and higher; sales at private terms. PROVISIONS nominal. LARD, 11½c.@12c. for Steam and 12c. for Kettle. HOGS, 6½c.@6¾c. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 450 sacks Wheat, 1,500 sacks Corn, 1,600 sacks Barley, 1,000 sacks Rye, 650 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13.50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extras. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominal at $1 40@$1 42½. CORN held at $1 25 for new mixed Western. OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL $2 75 ₱ cwt. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS ON FLOUR—To Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR quiet at $7 50@$8; to-day's steamer and ship *Carolus* sailed to-day with 3,000 bbls. to New-York. WHEAT, $2 60@$2 65 for good shipping. Legal-tenders, 73. Mining Stocks quiet, and prices have declined: the rates to-day are: Crown Point, $930; Belcher, $150; Hale and Norcross, $2,550; Chollar, $200; Yellow Jacket, $690; Gould and Curry, $380; Savage, $120; Kentuck, $245; Overman, $70; Imperial, $170.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9@$9 25; Country do., $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT steady at $2 10½ for No. 1, and $2 03 for No. 2. OATS declined 1c.@2c.; sales at 60c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 88c. for New Shelled. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

TOBACCO active; Lugs, $5@$6; Medium Leaf, $14 75; selections, $17 50. FLOUR, $7 75@$12 50 for Superfine and Fancy. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 40. OATS, 67c.@ 68c. CORN, 75c.@80c. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. LARD, 12¾c.@13c. MESS PORK, $21. WHISKEY, in bond, 28c.@30c. COTTON, 14½c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 18.

COTTON feverish, at 16c.@16½c. nominal; receipts, 1,507 bales; exports, 3,103 bales; stock, 670 bales. FLOUR firm. MESS PORK, $22. BACON—Clear Sides, 13c. BULK SHOULDERS, 8¼c.; Sides, 10½c.@11c. CORN held at $1@$1 05. OATS, 80c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR flat. WHEAT quiet. CORN declined 3c.; sales of New at 91½c.@92c.; Old Michigan, 92c.; New, for January, 92c.; for March, 94c.; for April, $1. OATS steady; sales at 62½c. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm; light sales at 48½c. RESIN quiet at $2 for No. 2. COTTON active and buoyant; Middlings, 15½c. TAR, $1 85.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 18.

COTTON in fair demand; stock light; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 2,500 bales; receipts, 1,641 bales; exports, 4,136 bales.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

COTTON active and advanced ⅛c.; sales 600 bales; receipts, 1,900 bales; Middlings, 16¼c.@16⅜c.

[Advertisement.]

HEADACHE, LANGUOR AND MELANCHOLY, generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNES' SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Jan. 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of New-York	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Jan. 25	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, RIO, ETC.,

Brunette	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Jan. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Jan. 23	New-York	Havana.
Merrimack	Jan. 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro
Santiago de Cuba	Jan. 25	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Havana, *via* Baltimore, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post-office at 5:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Brunette*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close 10:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Persia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City until 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 19—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen, &c.*—L. F. Dommench and wife, T. Meyer, A. Lowenbeim and family, W. Hilger, J. Koper, F. Achelis, T. Rosenbaum, Mr. Willis, B. Austin and wife, Charles Bernard, F. Zeimer, T. Trumbull, G. Von Wesseley, Mrs. Merriam and children, C. Wendelstein, Miss M. Oesterheld, L. Lewen and son, M. Kemp, Abbe Bonner.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—W. Stahl, wife and child, Mrs. G. Small, 2 children and servant, E. Williams, Miss T. Bougoland, J. Bougoland, N. Bougoland, V. Mangam and wife, S. Pitto, J. H. Low, F. Nancyer, Mrs. Loys and 2 children, P. Mackenzie, J. M. Greyson, T. Kahn, R. A. Mills, F. W. P. Fox, L. L. Small.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets....... 5 03 | Moon rises... 3 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 20 | Gov. Island.. 5 28 | Hell Gate .. 6 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, Wenke, Bremen Jan. 4, and Southampton 7th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 136 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. She experienced on the 11th and 12th very severe storms from W. N. W., and on the 13th a fearful hurricane for eight hours, accompanied by a tremendous heavy sea. The latter part of her passage had strong N. N. W. winds and high head seas.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Marshman, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Lippard. Jan. 18, 1 P. M., passed steamship Moneka, hence for Charleston.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Jan. 11, 6:20 P. M., via S. W. Pass 12th, 6:20 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Munson, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

H. B. M. frigate Jason, Capt. Ainslee, Vera Cruz Jan. 5, and Havana 12th. The J. brings as passengers H. B. M. Minister Mr. Middleton and suite, from Mexico, on their way to England.

Bark Ricoline, (Ham.,) Moller, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Bark New-Brunswick, (Norw.,) Backe, London 48 ds., with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Has been 8 ds. to the north of Hatteras, with northerly gales and calms.

Bark St. Jago, Loud, Baltimore, with coal to Cunard steamers.

Brig Amanda Guion, Gerard, St. Pierre, Mart., 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. R. Reynal & Sons. Had calms and light winds the entire passage, and had no occasion to reef sails. Left no vessels.

Brig Ramirez, Barnard, Elizabethport.

Schr. A. F. Ames, (of Rockland,) Ames, New-Orleans 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. Eliza Moore, (new,) De Groot, Georgetown, D. C., via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Phoenix, Gilbert, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Richmond, Moore, Elizabethport, with iron for Brooklyn.

Schr. Minnie, Barrow, Elizabethport.

Schr. Lynchburg, Van Cliet, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Ships Gold Leaf, Scoble, Elizabethport, with coal for New-London.

BELOW—Ship Columbia, Robinson, Liverpool Nov. 28.

WIND—At Sunset, W., light, clear.

Sailed.

Ships Nevada, for Boston; Universe, for Liverpool; Andrew Johnson, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Arr. steamer Oriental, from New-Orleans; bark Ada Carter, from Pensacola.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19.—Arr. bark Susanna, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for orders; schr. C. T. Boggs, from Malaga, with fruit, for Baltimore; she lost her sails Jan. 1 in the Gulf Stream.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports having passed in the Capes, barks Ada, from Boston for Norfolk; Bertha Temple, from Liverpool for City Point; Clifton, from Rio for Baltimore; ships Caroline, 90 ds. from Callao; Londiderer, from Liverpool.

Passed out, bark Chanticleer, for Gibraltar.

Sld. steamship Albemarle, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 17, P. M.—Arr. schr. Amy Knight, Hamilton, Marblehead for New-York. She reports having lost her sheet anchor and fifty fathoms of chain by the ice off Cross Rip.

Vessels remaining—Schrs. Stephen Morris, Sarah, Hattie, J. L. Newton, Z. Snow, Lucy D. E. R. Dresser, Joseph Long.

In tow of steamer Alert—Schr. Surprise, Bisra, from Newport for Boston, leaking 500 strokes an hour.

Sld. schr. Veto, for New-York.

Wind to the westward.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Arr. steamers Stars and Stripes, from Havana; Tonawanda, Savannah; bark Bomidon, Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Sld. to-day, steamer Sacramento, for Panama, with $809,000 in treasure, of which $755,000 is for New-York; ship Valentine, Cork.

Cld. ship Thos. S. Stow, for Liverpool, with 16,000 sacks wheat, and ship Carolus Magnus, for New-York, with 22,000 sacks wheat and 2,000 barrels flour.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Glaucus still remains on the rocks at Hell Gate, notwithstanding the efforts of four tugs to haul her off. The rocks appear to have pierced her bottom, so that it will be necessary to lift her off.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 19.—The steamer Mary Crocker, ashore on Pickles Reef 14 hours, was got off and brought on by wreckers uninjured.

Spoken, &c.

Anna—Brem. bark, from Bremen for Baltimore, Dec. 25, lat. 28, lon. 44.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19.—The North German Lloyds steamship Deutschland, Capt. Wessels, which sailed from New-York Jan. 9, arrived off this port about 10 o'clock last night, and after transferring her English passengers, mails and freight, sailed early this morning for Bremen.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The American ship Southampton arrived at this port leaking badly, and has gone into dry dock for repairs.

*NOTE.—The vessel referred to above is probably the ship Southampton, Capt. Smithwick, which sailed from Mobile on the 28th of November for Liverpool.—ED. TIMES.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Prices have Reached the Lowest Point.

A Fine Line of New Goods to be Closed Out by

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

KELLEY'S WEEKLY.
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READY EARLY THIS MORNING.
READY EARLY THIS MORNING.
READY EARLY THIS MORNING.
READY EARLY THIS MORNING.
READY EARLY THIS MORNING.

In the tenth number of this beautifully Illustrated Weekly Journal is commenced a thrilling novel by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the greatest of French writers of fiction. It is entitled COUNT DE MORET; OR, RICHELIEU AND HIS RIVALS.

It is the last extended work of the great author, whose MONTE CHRISTO, THE THREE GUARDSMEN, BRAGELONE, &c., &c., have made his name and genius known wherever the English language is spoken, to say nothing of his reputation in all the civilized countries of Europe where other tongues are spoken.

The following is one of the many thrilling scenes described in Dumas' quick, nervous style, which make THE COUNT DE MORET one of the most fascinating ever laid before the reading public:

"Really! like that, short, sharp! without saying 'Look out!'" continued Souscarrieres, growing more and more saucy in tone.

"Yes, yes, yes! a hundred times, yes!"

"Kill away, then, my dear Marquis, for I was that man," said Souscarrieres.

"Ah! villain!" cried Pisani, gnashing his teeth as he drew his sword, "defend yourself!"

"Oh, you needn't ask me, my dear Marquis," said the other, springing back, and getting his sword out, "I am ready!"

Whereupon, notwithstanding the outcry of Voiture and Brancas' amaze, for he did not understand it at all, there began between Pisani and the Lord of Souscarrieres a furious fight, all the more terrible from there being no other light but that of a dim, clouded moon.

In this combat each, as much from conceit as love of life, displayed all their knowledge of sword-play. Souscarrieres, who excelled in all bodily exercises, was evidently the stronger and more skilful, but Pisani's long legs, the exaggerated style in which he fell to work, gave him a great advantage, for unexpectedness of attacks, and for the distance that he could retreat. However, after some twenty seconds, Marquis Pisani muttered a cry through his set teeth, let his arm fall, raised it, but almost instantly dropped his sword, too weighty for him to bear, when he leaned against the wall, uttered a sigh, and doubled up, so to say.

"Your're witnesses all that he would have it!" said Souscarrieres, lowering his blade.

"Alas! yes!" returned Brancas and Voiture.

"And you will attest that all passed according to the rules of honor?"

"We will."

"Well, as I prefer the cure to the death of the sinner, carry him to his mother and have Bouvard, the royal physician, sent for."

"That's the best we can do! Help me, Brancas; we are only a few steps from Rambouillet House, happily."

"What a pity!" sighed Brancas, "we were getting along so nicely!"

While Brancas and Voiture bore Pisani as softly as possible to his mother's house, Souscarrieres regained the corner of Ortis and Fromenteau sts., muttering:

"Curse those hunchbacks! I don't know what sets them all against me! that's the third human camel that I have been obliged to run my sword through to shake 'em off!"

In NUMBER TEN of KELLEY'S WEEKLY will be found several of the initial chapters of this story, and it will be continued every week until concluded. Every interesting incident will be splendidly illustrated.

☞ In addition to this great feature, KELLEY'S WEEKLY will contain the usual array of Original Stories, Sketches, Poems, &c., and among the engravings some of the best efforts of our best artists.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 181, Jan. 18, 1868.
70, 24, 57, 32, 45, 41, 17, 73, 43, 77, 48, 7, 26, 35.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 182, Jan. 18, 1868.
48, 4, 34, 62, 66, 25, 54, 49, 38, 70, 15, 43, 41.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 81, Jan. 18, 1868.
63, 58, 68, 47, 22, 65, 16, 70, 32, 60, 39, 26.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 82, Jan. 18, 1868.
59, 3, 49, 75, 17, 77, 69, 74, 1, 16, 26, 9, 50, 34.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
Will shortly be produced
IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.